THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. V.—No. 89. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THIRD EDITION

GREAT TRAGEDY!

Arrest of Antoine Ganther, the Murderer of the Deering Family.

HE IS CAPTURED AT TWENTY-THIRD AND MARKET STREETS.

An Important Accomplice Still at Large.

IDENTIFICATION OF THE MURDERER.

His Full Confession of the Crime

A SEARCHING EXAMINATION BY MAYOR McMICHAEL.

The Assassins Both Drunk when the Deeds were Committed.

TERRIBLE DEATH STRUGGLES.

How Each Victim was Slaughtered.

THE AMOUNT OF MONEY STOLEN.

Ganther Only Killed the Boy.

HIS ACCOMPLICE SLEW THE REST.

Movements of the Murderers Since Saturday.

DIVISION OF THE SPOILS.

The Prisoner a Discharged Soldier.

HIS THUMB SHOT OFF AT PETERSBURG.

The Incidents of the Chase and Capture.

FULL DESCRIPTION OF GANTHER.

How He Demeans Himself

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The intense excitement that has pervaded the city for the past two days was greatly increased this morning by the astounding intelligence that the fiend who committed the bloody deed had been arrested while on his way out Market street, near Twenty-third. He was brought immediately to the Central Station, where immense crowds gathered to discuss the particulars, and, if possible, to catch a glimpse of the criminal.

A large force of the police were immediately put on duty, and no one was permitted to enter the room except the officers and the representatives of the press. Chief Franklin proceeded to make a searching inquiry into the recent whereabouts of the accused, first making the statement that he had the legal right to decline answering any questions that might be asked him.

The neighborhood of Fifth and Chesnut was crowded with excited persons gathered together in knots, each one stating his theory in connection with the matter. Members of the Reserve Corps of Police were in attendance to stop any indications of popular indignation. At one time the rage of the crowd was at fever heat, and if they could have got possession of the wretch the probabilities are that an execution would have been extemporized; but better counsels prevailed, and all seemed satisfied that the legal course was the best.

The horrible particulars of the gigantic crime are so fresh in the minds of all newspaper readers, that it is not to be wondered at that the feelings of the crowd were inflamed, and we regard it as highly creditable to our citizens that no outbreak occurred. It is proper to say that the detectives of Philadelphia have been incessant in their efforts to ferret out the particulars of the crime. Members of the force have gone in every direction, and the officers of other cities have been notified of all important facts.

The fact that several days elapsed between the commission of the act and its discovery led many to believe that the culprit would have time to escape from the country, or at least to elude the vigilance of the police; but it would seem that the proverbial infatuation of great felons attached to this case.

The examination before Chief Franklin, this morning, at the private rooms at Central Station, disclosed the following facts:—The name of the criminal is Anthony Gaunter; born in Germany, and is about years old. He was arrested last evening, at 8 P. M., by officers Thomas Weldon, James Dorsey, and James Atkinson, at Twenty-third and Market.

On seeing him Officer Dorsey ran in front of him, and suddenly remarked, "You are German," which he denied, stating that he was a Frenchman. He was then taken to the Station House and locked up. Mrs. Dolan, the mother of Mrs. Keating, was sent for, and upon her arrival immediately identified the prisoner.

Since yesterday we have obtained the following additional particulars of the terrible tragedy:—

Yesterday Mrs. Dolan, mother of Elizabeth, one of the victims, came to the city, and from her much information of an interesting character was obtained. In regard to the missing German, she says that he was first employed by Mr. Deering last fall, and that his sullenness and unsocial disposition made him generally disliked. The repugnance of Mrs. Deering to him was so great that she prevailed upon her husband to discharge him. He only returned a few weeks ago, and stated to Mr. Deering that he had been to Germany, and that he had returned to this country in consequence of not being able to get employment. As he was out of money, he offered to work for his board if he were taken in. He was engaged at ten dollars a month, which sum he was to receive until times were better. She says that her daughter had a black leather travelling bag with her, which contained some dresses and other clothing; also, several toys, which she had purchased for the childrin. The bag and contents, except the toys, are missing. They were found in the cradle. Mrs. Dolan also says that her daughter had two or three finger rings, and a hundred and twenty dollars—two fifty-dollar bills and a twenty-dollar bill. The rings and money were carried off. She has also received information that her daughter did not accompany Mr. Deering to the house on Saturday—that he missed her in the city, and that she went to the farm alone, probably reaching it a short time before he did.

The name of the German has not been ascertained to a certainty. Some said that they always heard him called Antony. A receipt was found among the papers of Mr. Deering bearing his supposed name. It reads as follows:—

PHILADELPHIA, 11th March, 1866.—Received of C. Deering one week's wages in full up to this date. TIMOTHY ALMON.

It is quite evident that this receipt was never written by a German. As to the present whereabouts of this man we are unable to conjecture. As far as is known he was not seen about the place later than Friday.

We have ascertained other facts as to the whereabouts of Mr. Deering on Saturday morning, the day he was last seen. Detective Tryon visited the Wharton market, on Moyamensing avenue, yesterday, to find out the person from whom Mr. Deering purchased his meat. This was soon ascertained to be a Mrs. Greenwill, who, upon being questioned, stated that Mr. Deering came to her stall on Saturday morning, and bought six pounds of beef at fifteen cents per pound; that while she was attending to him, he pulled out a splendid gold watch and chain; after looking at it, he said it was about 9 o'clock, and he had to stop at Mr. Mitchell's, and then be at the steamboat landing by eleven to meet his cousin who was coming down from Burlington. She did not see him afterwards. This lady seemed quite certain about his having a gold watch and chain with him. These articles were not found upon his body nor in the house. Mr. Mitchell corroborates the evidence as to Mr. Deering having stopped at his house on Saturday morning. No one has yet been found who saw him after he left Mr. Mitchell. In regard to the muddy shoes found in the house, they belonged to Mr. Deering instead of the German, as was at first supposed. Several persons to whom they were shown, at once said they were "Chrissy's clogs."

THE BODIES OF THE VICTIMS.

After the examination of the bodies, they were removed to Mr. Gartland's place, on Barker street, above Sixteenth, who has been selected as the undertaker by the relatives of the deceased. The body of the boy, Cornelius, was also removed to the same place. We did not learn what arrangements had been made in reference to the funeral.

FIRE AT THE UNDERTAKER'S.

About 8 o'clock last evening a gas-meter exploded on the first floor of the building in which the bodies had been placed. The coffins containing their remains were upon the second floor. Fortunately the fire was discovered, and extinguished before it gained any headway. Had no person been about at the time the building would have been destroyed, and the bodies have shared the same fate.

A CURRENT STORY.

We learned yesterday that a man appeared on Passyunk road, near the County Prison, on Sunday morning, and desired to be directed to the Reading Railroad depot. He was a foreigner, and could scarcely speak English. Since the developments of the massacre, those of whom he inquired recollect to have seen stains on his clothing, which they now believe was blood.

THE FUNERAL NOTICE.

DEERING.—On the 7th instant, CHRISTOPHER DEERING, aged 38 years; also, his wife, JULIA DEERING, aged 45 years; their son, JOHN DEERING, aged 8 years; their son, THOMAS DEERING, aged 6 years; their daughter, ANNA DEERING, aged 4 years; their daughter, EMILY DEERING, aged 2 years; his niece, ELIZABETH DOLAN, aged 25 years; and CORNELIUS CAREY, aged 17 years.

Their relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend their funeral, from the office of Simon Gartland, No. 35 S. Thirteenth street, on Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further notice. Interment at St. Mary's Cemetery.

No person will be admitted to view the bodies without the consent of the family.

After the identification by Mrs. Dolan he acknowledged to the officer that he had killed the boy. He was then placed in a carriage, and, in charge of Chief Ruggles and Officer Patton, was driven to the station at Fifth and Chesnut streets.

At the examination this morning he stated that he had killed the boy at 12 o'clock on Saturday, by chopping him with a new axe, while they were on the way to the haystack. He states that he staid at Front and Brown streets on Wednesday night, and at Front and Moore streets on Sunday night, at a lager beer saloon. On Friday Deering, the murdered man, paid Antoine $8 as wages. He then came to the city and bought two shirts, and sold them yesterday to a man at a lager beer saloon kept by Mr. Myer, at Front and Callowhill streets, who drank two glasses of beer with him. Antoine intended to stay in West Philadelphia until this morning about 8 o'clock, where he had a preconcerted engagement to meet a friend. The thumb of the right hand is entirely wanting, and has apparently been cut off for some time, as it is entirely healed.

Antoine is apparently about twenty-three years of age, about five feet four or five inches in height; wears a dingy white hat, approaching the buff; and is dressed in a new suit of clothes. He is of florid complexion, has light moustache, and fair hair. His nose is straight from the forehead to near the lips, when it turns up abruptly, having the appearance of being broken at some time. The general effect of his countenance is against him. He claims to be a member of the 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry, and was honorably discharged. During the examination he was calm and self-possessed, answering the questions of the officers promptly. After the examination he was removed to a cell, when a private interview was had with him by Coroner Taylor and other officials, the purport of which was not made public. An artist was despatched from the office of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH this morning to secure a faithful representation of the culprit, which we give above.



PORTRAIT OF ANTOINE GANTHER,
One of the Murderers of the Deering Family.
[*Drawn from Life, and Engraved Expressly for* THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

The Examination Before the Mayor.

About a quarter to 11 o'clock this morning the Chief of Police, accompanied by one or two officers, proceeded to the cell of the murderer, just after he had been privately engaged with the Coroner, and requested him to accompany him. Ganther rose from the bench, and with an officer on each side of him, and closely followed by the Chief of Police, he was escorted through the cellar of the station up a back pair of stairs, and from thence up into the Mayor's office. A number of representatives of the press, members of Councils, and other privileged characters followed closely on the heels of Ganther, and pressed around him, anxious to get a glance at his personal appearance, which has been fully described in another part of this narrative.

Entering the large room which adjoins the Mayor's private office, the figure of the murderer broke on the view of the surprised Police Lieutenants, who were all seated around waiting to make a return of their morning reports to the Chief of Police. At once each Lieutenant rose to his feet, and in a few seconds the prisoner was surrounded by a cordon of police officials. The prisoner was the subject of some comments at the hands of a number of the Police Lieutenants.

They gazed earnestly at him, and Ganther glanced furtively at the flashing eyes which were riveted upon him. After standing a few minutes until an officer went into the Mayor's private office to pave the way for a private interview, Ganther was marched across the room and though the door leading into the Mayor's private office.

The Mayor and the prisoner had a private interview for a few moments, when the reporter of THE TELEGRAPH, and a very few other individuals, were permitted to enter.

Our reporter on entering found the prisoner seated on a chair at a large square table, and at the other side of the table sat his Honor, Mayor McMichael—the Mayor and prisoner sitting *vis-a-vis*. The Chief of Police, Mayor's clerk, the President of Common Council, a few members of Councils, two or three prominent city officials, and the reporter for THE TELEGRAPH stood around the table in quiet groups, bending their ears to catch every word that was said.

The prisoner was perfectly cool and collected, and during the lengthy cross-examination he went through, at the hands of the Mayor, exhibited the greatest self-possession. He answered every question in the most unreserved manner, and stated at one time that he had nothing whatever to conceal.

At one time, when the Mayor put a question to him regarding his family, the prisoner became melancholy, and slightly agitated. His face colored, and his eyes were moistened with tears, but they quickly passed away, and he resumed his manner of stolid indifference.

It was the subject of general notice that during the rigid examination at the hands of the Mayor, the prisoner did not contradict himself in a single instance. He spoke broken English with tolerable distinctness, but occasionally when in doubt as to the meaning of a question put by the Mayor, the services of Mr. George Mock, the Mayor's private Messenger, was brought into requisition, who acted as interpreter.

The manner of the prisoner would indicate that he was stricken with remorse; for when questioned as to whether he did not fear being arrested while loitering about the city, he said:—"He did not care, as he knew it would be all right when he was caught."

The Mayor's system of questioning the prisoner was admirable, and eminently calculated to draw forth correct answers. He called the prisoner by his Christian name, "Antoine," and put leading questions in a kind and quiet manner.

How the Murder was Committed.

The private examination before the Mayor elicited the fact that the murder was committed in the following manner:—

On Friday last, Ganther's accomplice in the terrible tragedy came over to Mr. Deering's, and proposed to Ganther that they should murder the family and rob the house. Ganther consented to the plan proposed by his accomplice, and it was arranged that Ganther should murder the boy, while the other man despatched the rest of Mr. Deering's family.

About 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, the accomplice persuaded Mrs. Deering to come to the barn, a short distance from the house, and getting her there, struck her in the head with an axe, and then cut her throat with the edge of that instrument. He then pitched her body into the corn crib adjoining the barn, and then proceeding to the house, took the children, one by one to the barn, when their heads were knocked in with the butt end of the axe and their throats cut. As fast as one was dealt with in this manner its body was thrown into the corn-crib, and the process continued until the whole family were disposed of.

While the accomplice was thus engaged, Ganther proceeded to murder the boy Cornelius. He overtook him at the haystack, and struck him on the back of the head with an axe, after which he cut his throat, and then hid the body under the hay.

The fiendish plot being accomplished, the two murderers proceeded to the house and lay in wait for Mr. Deering and Mrs. Elizabeth Dolan. They arrived home about 12 o'clock, and as soon as Mr. Deering had deposited his carriage in the wagon-house, the accomplice (according to Ganther's statement) attacked them both, knocking them in the head and cutting their throats. After which, the bodies were carried to the barn and placed where they were discovered. The precious pair then proceeded to the house, and after collecting together all the valuables they could gather, deliberately sat down and eat their dinner, when they left and came to the city.

The verbatim report of the Mayor's interview with the prisoner, given below, furnishes the reader with a full account of after proceedings on the part of the murderers.

EXAMINATION BEFORE MAYOR McMICHAEL.

[*Phonographically Reported Exclusively for The Evening Telegraph by our Special Reporters.*]

Question (by the Mayor). How was it that the lady (meaning Mrs. Deering) was murdered?

Answer (by the prisoner). He could not get any work, and asked her to go out to the barn to find work for him.

(The person referred to by the prisoner was an accomplice, whose name cannot at present, for prudential reasons, be divulged.)

Q. He induced her to go in the barn?

A. Yes.

Q. (Addressed to Mr. George Mock, Mayor's Messenger, who put the question to the prisoner in German.) Ask him if he said the man killed her in the barn?

A. Yes; in the stable—in the barn.

Q. How did he get the children there?

A. One after the other from the house.

Q. He took them out, one after the other, and killed them after he got them out?

A. Yes.

Q. Mr. Deering came home about dinner time, did he not?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did he come alone, or bring a lady with him?

A. Yes.

Q. You mean there was a lady with him, when he came?

A. Yes.

Q. Where were you then?

A. In the house.

Q. You and your companion?

A. Yes.

Q. How did you manage to kill Mr. Deering?

A. I put the horse out and he stayed there; when he (meaning Mr. Deering) stepped out of the carriage, he knocked him right down with the axe.

Q. As soon as he stepped out this man knocked him down?

A. Yes.

Q. Where was the woman that was with him? Had she got out of the carriage?

A. He killed her also, right there.

Q. Then you and he, together, carried the bodies into the barn?

A. Yes.

Q. Was that all done before dark?

A. Yes.

Q. Then you went into the house, and what did you get?

A. I cannot tell what we got; he gave me three dollars; that was all.

Q. He kept the rest—all there was?

A. Yes. He gave me money on Monday; I saw him, then, about 3 o'clock, at New Market and Callowhill; he walked by there on the street.

Q. How much more money did he then say he would give you?

A. Two hundred dollars.

Q. How much did he say he got?

A. About $350, he said.

Q. In the house?

A. Yes.

Q. You did not see any part of that money? You only saw three dollars?

A. He gave me three dollars; that was all.

Q. When did you leave the house?

A. About 7 o'clock on Saturday night.

Q. Where did you go then?

A. I came right in town, here.

Q. Whereabouts? You and he came to town together, did you?

A. I came by that way (making a motion with his head), and he went the other way.

Q. Before you parted, you agreed to meet again, did you not?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you meet?

A. No. He told me I could find him in Front street, but he never was there; I never saw him; he told me he would come back to Front street.

Q. How old is he?

A. About thirty years old.

Q. Is he bigger than you?

A. He is stouter like.

Q. How long have you known him?

A. About two years.

Q. Is he from the same part of Germany that you are from?

A. He came from Switzerland.

Q. What part of Germany are you from?

A. Strasburg.

Q. Where did you sleep on Saturday night?

A. I slept in Front street.

Q. That is where you were all day Sunday?

A. Yes.

Q. And Monday?

A. No; on Monday I was out in the country.

Q. Whereabouts?

A. Around about here.

Q. Not down where Mr. Deering lived?

A. No.

Q. Out at any friend's?

A. No.

Q. Just walking around?

A. Yes, I walked around. Yesterday awhile I was in Jersey, over there.

Q. In Camden, do you mean?

(The prisoner nodded assent.)

Q. On Thursday (that is yesterday) you were over in Camden?

A. Yes.

Q. Had you intended to get away from the city?

A. No.

Q. You meant to stay about?

A. Yes.

Q. Where was this man (referring to accomplice) to sleep last night?

A. I don't know. He said he was going to Kensington. He says to me, I can find him any day in Front street.

Q. Did you not think somebody would be after you for doing these things? Did not he and you think you would be likely to be followed by somebody.

(The answer of the prisoner to this question was given in a muttered way. The portion of it caught by our reporter was in these words, "Well, I didn't care; I guessed it would be all right when you'd catch me.")

Q. You did not care to get away?

A. No.

Q. Were you ever in prison in your own country?

A. I never was.

Q. You never before was charged with any crime?

A. No.

Q. You never thought of killing these people until this man suggested it to you, did you?

A. No.

Q. Mr. Deering always treated you very kindly? You had no quarrel with him?

A. No.

Q. Is this man (the accomplice) a married man or a single man?

A. A single man.

Q. What business was he following?

A. I do not know; he never did any work of any kind.

Q. Did he get drunk?

A. Oh, yes.

Q. Had you any liquor on Friday?

A. Oh, yes; he brings five bottles there; he made me drunk.

Q. That was on Friday?

A. Yes.

Q. You were not drunk on Saturday, in the morning, when Mr. Deering went away? You were sober then?

A. I was drunk on Saturday.

Q. You drank then, did you, on Saturday, early in the morning?

A. Yes.

Q. He killed the woman, you say?

A. Yes.

Q. And the children?

A. Yes.

Q. Who took off Mr. Deering's boots?

A. He got the boots.

Q. Who got the clothes?

A. He put on Mr. Deering's black coat.

Q. You did not make up a bundle of things to be carried away?

A. He got the carpet bag and put what he could in it.

Q. Who got the pair of big horseman's boots? Do you know anything about them?

A. No. (The prisoner here pulled up one pantaloon above the top of his boot, to indicate the size of the boots referred to.)

Q. He had a pair of boots of about that length?

A. Yes; they're in the house, now.

Q. No; they are missing.

A. I don't know about them.

Q. He did not take them with him, nor you either?

A. No.

Q. Then all this was done in daylight?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you leave the house before night?

A. About six or seven o'clock.

Q. Did you eat anything in the house after you committed the murder?

A. Yes, something.

Q. There was a ham cut—who cut that?

A. The woman

Q. She cleaned off the breakfast things before she was killed?

A. Yes.

Q. What was that ham cut for?

A. For dinner time.

Q. What did you and this other man eat?

A. Bread and butter.

Q. Which came out of the house last, you or he?

(This question was repeated before an answer was given.)

A. He went away first. He told me to go and he would go too.

Q. You have no relatives in this country, have you?

A. No.

Q. Have you any at home—a father or mother living?

A. Yes; I have a father and mother at home.

Q. Did you ever hear from them?

A. Yes.

Q. How long since?

A. About two months.

Q. Are they old people?

A. No.

Q. This man, you say, killed all but the boy?

A. Yes.

Q. You killed the boy and he killed all the rest?

A. Yes.

Q. He killed Mrs. Deering and the four children, and then Mr. Deering, when he came home, and the woman with him?

A. Yes (As this answer was given, an apparently involuntary sigh escaped the prisoner.)

Q. Did you help him kill any of them?

A. No.

Q. You will tell everything you know, of course, Antoine?

A. Yes, I tell everything.

[The prisoner added something about making it all right, which was inaudible even to our reporter, who bent over him).

Q. You had two axes?

A. Yes.

Q. After their heads were broken, who chopped their throats?

A. He cut them all down; he knocked them all down.

Q. (By Chief Ruggles.) Did you not cut the throat of the boy you killed with the hatchet?

A. Yes.

Q. (Continued the Mayor.) You both agreed beforehand that you were to kill them by hitting them on the skull, and cut their throats afterwards?

A. Yes.

Q. That was the plan you agreed upon?

(No answer was given to this question, other than a silent inclination of the head.)

Q. Have you any brothers or sisters?

A. Yes; I have three brothers in Germany.

Q. Are you the youngest of the family?

A. Yes; I am the youngest.

Q. What is your father's occupation? (Question repeated.)

A. He is a carpenter.

Q. The same as your own?

A. Yes.

Q. You learned your trade with your father?

A. Yes.

Q. Where did you lose your thumb?

A. In the army.

Q. Were you regularly discharged? Did you serve your time out?

A. Yes; I stayed there until the war was over.

Q. You stayed your time out, you say, Antoine, and then you were mustered out with the rest of your company?

A. Yes, I served with my company.

Q. Did you get into any trouble when in the army?

A. No.

Q. You never were under arrest for anything?

A. No.

Q. (By Chief Ruggles.) Who took that little baby out of the cradle?

A. He did. They were all killed when I came in the house—the children and the woman.

(At this point, casual conversation took place between the Mayor and the officers who made the arrest. The conversation is given below. The following additional questions were then put to the prisoner by the Mayor):—

Q. Some of the people down there said you always kept your cap on your head when you sat down a your meals. Is that true?

A. No. I every time took it off.

Q. You would have no reason for keeping it on?

A. No.

(His Honor here stated that his reason for putting this question was on account of the supposition that the prisoner wore a wig while he was in the employ of Mr. Deering. He seemed, however, to have a good head of hair.)

Q. Did you ever know a man by the name of Timothy to work for Mr. Deering?

A. No.

Q. He had no other laboring man about the place while you were there?

A. Yes, he got one when I came there; he was there for eight days.

Q. What was his name; do you know?

A. I do not know the name; this was a young man.

Q. When was that man there? A. He left before you came there.

A. No; it was one day there before he came.

Q. He stayed eight days?

A. Yes.

(The object of the question was to find something to correspond with the date of a receipt already published.)

Q. How far were you out in the country on Monday?

A. I walked a little round there.

Q. You did not stop at a tavern to stay where they refused to take you in, did you?

A. No.

Q. Were you not many miles out?

A. About two miles.

Q. You did not then go away about nine or ten miles?

A. No.

Q. What sort of a bag was it that this man took; an oil cloth bag?

A. No; it was about that long (indicating a length of about two feet) and that wide; he got it from the woman when she had come.

Q. Was it oil cloth?

A. Yes; a black bag.

Q. Was it new?

A. No; it was not new.

Q. This other man has a moustache?

A. Yes.

Q. A black moustache?

A. Yes.

Q. Whiskers and moustache too?

A. No, only around here.

Q. And the travelling-bag he had was a black one?

A. Yes.

Q. He has dark hair, has he?

A. Yes.

(The examination before the Mayor here closed.)

The bodies of the murdered Deerings and the other two victims of the dreadful atrocity have been lying in ice at the premises of Mr. Simon Gartland, at Seventeenth and Barker streets, preparatory to their burial to-morrow at 1 o'clock. They have not as yet been prepared for sepulture, but will be during the course of the afternoon and evening. Kind friends are in attendance, and everything is being done that propriety could suggest. Very properly, all public exhibition of the remains has been denied, excepting to those of the friends of the family and those having official business with the affair. A strong posse of police is in attendance, and no obtrusive stranger is permitted to force his unwelcome presence upon the house of mourning. The funeral will be conducted with decorum, but will naturally create considerable excitement. The funeral ceremonies will certainly be the saddest that ever occurred in this city. Eight mutilated corpses borne to their last home is a sight only seen in one generation.

After the hearing before Chief Franklin, the prisoner was taken to Cohill's Photograph Gallery, on Chesnut street, for the purpose of securing the counterfeit presentment of the criminal. The street in front of the establishment was constantly crowded, and intense anxiety was shown to catch a glimpse of the murderer, but such was the perfection of the police arrangements that the crowd was kept at some distance from the doors. The portrait obtained is said to be an admirable one, and will certainly become of historic value.

From Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, April 7.—Colonel James Worrell, of this city, has been appointed Commissioner to superintend the opening of the dams in the Susquehanna river and its tributaries, for the free passage of fish, in pursuance of the act passed at the last session of the Legislature.

Movements of Steamers.

BOSTON, April 13.—The *Asia* has arrived from Halifax.

HALIFAX, April 13.—The *China* sailed at 11 o'clock last night for Liverpool.

Death of Mr. Dickinson.

NEW YORK, April 13.—Daniel S. Dickinson died in this city this morning.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 13.—Cotton is steady at 38c. for Middlings. Flour closed 5@10c. higher; sales 9,000 bbls.; State, $6 80@8 20; Ohio, $8 35@11; Western, $6 80@8 10; Southern firmer; sales of 600 bbls. at $8@15 60; Canadian 5@10c higher; sales of 300 bbls. at $7 45@12 10. Wheat firmer. Corn quiet, and held 1@2c. higher. Beef steady. Pork steady at $25 62½@25 75. Lard buoyant at 10@18½. Whisky dull.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Allison, P. J.—Prison cases are still before the Court.

John Still, charged with stealing an overcoat, two pairs of pants, and a cloak, altogether worth $15, the property of Otto Myers, residing No. 615 St. Mary's street.

Martin C. McNeill was convicted of a charge of malicious mischief, in breaking glass on the premises of A. B. Burton, No. 906 Broad street.

Charles Cumming was convicted of receiving a gold watch and chain, the property of Emily J. Houghton, valued at $70, knowing the same to have been stolen. The watch was stolen by Sarah Dine, who, upon being arraigned, pleaded guilty to the charge, and stated that she had given the articles to Cummings, who sold them for her benefit.

Mary Wilson was charged with stealing $65 from John Rowland, an elderly gentleman, and slightly deaf. The defendant keeps a tavern, or drinking house, near Front and South streets. Mr. Rowland testified that in passing the place on the 28th of March, in the afternoon, he was called in by defendant, and partook of a drink, which soon made him blind and insensible. Upon recovering consciousness he left the house, and soon after missed his money.

The following day he returned in company with an officer, and having assisted defendant, search was made for the money, but none was found, and defendant denied any knowledge of it. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Elizabeth Fithian was charged with stealing a coat and other clothing, the property of John Cronin. It appeared from the testimony that the parties had been living together, and that having quarrelled and separated the defendant took the clothing in question, claiming it as her own. The jury acquitted.

Robert Gilfillan was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery upon Officer Burling. It turned out upon the trial that the defendant was merely resisting the attempt of the officer to make an illegal arrest.

Joseph Murphy, John Stout, and William Ford were charged with attempted robbery on Mr. Chernigne, on Easter Sunday night, in Fitzwater street. Ford pleaded guilty. Murphy was convicted, and there being a question of identity in the case of Stout, he was acquitted.

—Mr. George Peabody is expected to arrive in this country during the present month.

—Thiers has obtained the permission of the French Government to publish the speech he delivered at the opening of the session.

—Girardin has just published in the *Revue du XIX Siecle* a new comedy entitled *Le Danger d'etre Bete*.

—Sir John Bowring is about to publish in England a fresh volume of translations from an almost unknown poet. His author this time is Petofi, a Magyar poet.

—A new fortnightly antiquarian journal has been started at Toulouse, France, under the title of *Le Moniteur de l'Archeologue et du Collectionneur*.

—The first volume of M. Thayer's "Life of Beethoven" has been published in Berlin. The Loddon *Orchestra* expresses the hope that it will be printed in English. M. Thayer is now in this country.

—The first year's subscription to the Sanskrit Text Society in London has reached the sum of £380. The editor requires a thousand a year for carrying out his scheme for the preservation of the unedited remains of ancient Hindoo literature.

—A literary rarity has just been published at Dresden. The secretary of the Royal Library, Mr. Berauer, has edited a German translation of a Turkish book, the title of which is "Kanunaman," written by order of the Sultan Mahmoud IV. It contains statistics of the Turkish empire in the seventeenth century.

—A posthumous pamphlet, by Father Enfantin, late chief of the St. Simonians, will shortly be published in Paris, under the title of "Le Credit Intellectuel." It proposes the introduction of a system of credit to facilitate the production of intellectual works similar to that applied to industrial undertakings, such as railways, canals, etc.

—Amongst the recent announcements by London publishers is "The Church of England Presentation Records," containing notices of testimonials and thank offerings from parishioners to their clergy. "Poor men"—exclaims the London *Reader*—"first to be tea-potted and be slippered, and then to have the record of the doubtful honor paraded through the length and breadth of the land!"

—The republication by the Paris *Figaro* of a work called "The Anecdote History of Duelling" has led to a curious incident. In the course of the book appears a summary, without comment, of the legal proceedings in the Beauvallon case. M. Paul de Cassagnac, nephew of the hero of that affair, thereupon challenged, not the author of the history, but the secretary of the *Figaro* company, M. Duchesne, who very sensibly declined the invitation. Upon this M. Cassagnac assaulted him in his office, but was put out after receiving a mild thrashing. There is now talk of a hostile meeting between M. de Cassagnac and the proprietor of *Figaro*.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon the Most Important Topics of the Hour.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH

Murder by Law.

From the Tribune.

Massachusetts to-day hangs a man for murder, who has not been proved to have committed the crime for which he will suffer, who never confessed it, who never saw a jury, who has never had a trial in any legal sense of the word, and who, on the testimony of his own townsmen, and of the highest medical authority in the State, is a dwarf and an imbecile. That man, in those circumstances, Massachusetts hangs to-morrow.

The history of this case is without a precedent, and we trust may never be drawn into a precedent in the future administration of what is called law in Massachusetts. When Edward W. Green was brought into Court and arraigned on an indictment for murder in the first degree, he refused to plead guilty to that charge. Under the Massachusetts statute, only murder with premeditation is a capital crime, and whether the murder be with premeditation is a question not for the court but for the jury. Green asserted that he did not kill with forethought. It was stated to him that the prosecuting officer would not accept a plea of guilty in the second degree, because upon the proof in his possession there was a degree of deliberation in the act which legally amounted to premeditation or malice aforethought. Green still reiterated, as he had steadily done while in prison, that there was no premeditation in his mind. Thereupon his counsel took him out of court to argue him into the opposite conviction, and by presenting to this half-idiotic intellect the legal distinction between murder in the first and murder in the second degree, to persuade the miserable wretch to plead guilty to the first. That counsel has since stated that had he then known the facts subsequently brought to light, he would not have given such advice to his client. But he so far succeeded that Green came into court and made a plea, which was entered as a plea of guilty in the first degree. No court should have permitted such a manipulation of a prisoner. There was a time when it would not have been tolerated in Massachusetts. While the late Chief Justice Shaw presided over the Supreme Court, he consistently received a plea of guilty with hesitation and reluctance. In a well known case at Taunton, he talked to the prisoner an hour before he would allow his plea to be entered. "You don't know what you mean." "But I killed the woman." "You mean you struck her and she died." "Yes, sir." "That is manslaughter, is it not?" "I don't know." "Then," said the Chief Justice, "Mr. Clerk, record a plea of not guilty, and let us try this man." Were there no other element of injustice in this case, it would be a gross outrage to hang a man whose conviction was secured in such a way.

Ex-Governor Andrew, himself one of the most eminent lawyers in the State, was so convinced of the irregularity of these proceedings, that he refused, so long as he was Governor, to issue a warrant for the execution of Green. It was his opinion, and is to-day the opinion of many others of the ablest criminal lawyers in New England, that Green never had had a trial. He not only never meant to plead guilty of premeditated murder, he never did plead guilty, legally and within the contemplation and purpose of the statute under which he was arraigned. The forms of law had not been regarded, and to hang Edward W. Green is to hang a man not legally convicted, and, therefore, in the eye of the law, innocent.

The legal propositions bearing on the case are briefly and clearly stated in this summary of Governor Andrew's opinion, and were argued by other counsel to the Supreme Court on a writ of error:—

The judgment in this case is erroneous.

The substance of the error is that the Court passed sentence of death upon the said Edward W. Green, instead of a sentence to imprisonment for life.

Green had been indicted for murder. It does not appear from anything contained in the indictment that the murder was committed in any manner which constitutes murder in the first degree. Nor is murder in the first degree in anywise specifically alleged in this indictment.

Having heard the indictment read, the record sets forth that Green "forthwith being demanded concerning the premises in the said indictment above specified and charged upon him, he saith thereof he is guilty of murder in the first degree."

There was no trial nor hearing upon the facts.

No facts constituting murder in the first degree, under the statute, as distinguished from murder in the second degree, under the statute, were specified and charged upon him in the indictment.

Nor were any such facts specified and confessed in the defendant's plea.

"Murder not appearing to be in the first degree, is murder in the second degree." (Gen. Stat., Chap. 160, Sec. 2.)

The first degree of murder did not appear in the indictment, nor did it appear in evidence.

The offense, therefore, on this record, is murder in the second degree only. These words in the plea, to wit, "of murder in the first degree," are not responsive to the indictment, and do not concern "the premises in the said indictment specified and charged upon him."

And therefore the sentence of death is erroneous.

When the court refused to reverse its decision, a last appeal was made to Governor Bullock for a commutation of the sentence to imprisonment for life. At that hearing, as at several previous hearings, a mass of testimony from men who had known Green all his life, and from physicians who had examined Green in jail, demonstrated his want of moral sense and accountability. The Governor and Council are deaf to that evidence, and seem to hear only the previous clamor for vengeance which the bigotry and gallows-loving conservatism of Massachusetts have continued to raise, and by which they have inflamed the popular mind and perverted the popular love of justice.

Europe on the Eve of War.

From the Tribune.

The news from Europe continues to be of a very warlike character. Both Austria and Prussia are hastening their military preparations with great energy, and a collision, it is expected, might take place at any moment. We no longer hear of efforts for the preservation of peace, but only of armaments, of mutual charges, and of endeavors to devolve the responsibility for the disturbance of the peace of Europe upon the opponent.

The signs of the times, at present, not only point to a war, but to a war which may at once assume a tearful dimension and be fraught with far-reaching consequences. Count Bismark shows that he fully appreciates the prize which is at stake. If war really does break out, Austria will find him a merciless enemy, who, in order to settle forever the struggle between Austria and Prussia for the supremacy of Germany, is determined to aim at the utter annihilation of Austria. Bismark undoubtedly knows the weakness of Austria as well as any European statesman, and no one can doubt that he means to avail himself of all the advantages which it offers. The *Asia*, which arrived on Wednesday at Halifax, brings a report that Prussia has already concluded with Italy a formal treaty of alliance, and that considerable armaments are in course of preparation in Italy. This is a fact of ominous importance for Austria. The Italian subjects of Austria (about 3,000,000) are unanimous in their desire to be disconnected from Austria and be united with Italy. They will not hesitate a moment to rise in insurrection if they have reason to expect aid from Italy. The Italian Government has always frankly declared that it has not abandoned and never will abandon the hope of effecting the annexation of Venetia. No more favorable occasion for achieving this end can ever present itself than a joint war of Prussia and Italy against Austria. Combined, the forces of the two Governments are vastly superior to those of Austria. The latter has a population of 35,000,000, but deducting the Italian population, which would show themselves at once openly hostile, and swell the Italian army with volunteers, the number would be reduced to 32,000,000. Should it be possible to call forth another insurrection in Hungary, the power of Austria would be still more weakened. On the other hand, Italy and Prussia together represent a population of more than 40,000,000, or if we add the Italian subjects of Austria, of more than 43,000,000, which is fully 11,000,000 more than Austria in the most favorable case can rely upon.

The only help that Austria can possibly find in this alarming complication is the Federal Diet of Germany, which, leaving out of account Austria, Prussia, and the Dutch Provinces of Luxemburg and Limburg, represent a population of about 18,000,000. At present, the majority of the Diet are friendly to Austria, which has generally treated the authority of the Diet with respect, and tried to concert with the minor powers a reorganization of the Federal Constitution. The majority of the Diet may, therefore, be inclined to declare a federal war against Prussia, which, in anticipation of such an event, has threateningly called upon the minor States to define their position. Some of the States, however, sympathize with Prussia, and others may be sufficiently intimidated to refuse to join in a war against her, and both classes together would, to a large extent, neutralize the effect of a declaration of war.

It is generally expected that in a war in which Austria, Prussia, Italy, and Germany should be engaged, France would not remain neutral. The present intentions of France are not known. The latest advices from Europe state that the Emperor has sent Prince Napoleon to Italy on a secret mission too important to be entrusted to anybody else. The Emperor has never formally renounced the design of enlarging the frontier of France to the Rhine, and a war between Austria and Prussia would undoubtedly be a strong temptation to gratify what is still the favorite wish of a large portion of Frenchmen.

It will be seen, from the above facts, that whether the prevailing anticipation of a great war may be realized or not, the present complication of European politics is certainly of a fearful character.

The Fenian Troubles in Maine—Attitude of the British Men-of-War.

From the Herald.

There seems to be imminent danger of a collision on our Eastern border. Our news despatches indicate the nature of this danger. Some days ago we published the story that several vessels, with some thousands of Fenians, had left this port on a secret expedition. The current report was that they were going to the Bermudas; but a portion of this Fenian fleet seems to have turned up at Eastport in Maine, the last toothold on American soil. Some of the disorderly elements even seem to have got over the line into New Brunswick, and cut the communication with the Canadian cities. Rather the communication was cut; there does not appear to be any evidence that it was not cut by the Fenians of the loyal province, and it may easily have been done by those from the British army, who are said to have seized this occasion to desert in large numbers. There is no evidence that any violation of the neutrality has taken place from our side. On the contrary, the Fenian ships reported as touching at Eastport on their way to some other point were detained there by the Custom-house authorities. Thus all the effervescent fury was rendered harmless; due notice was given to the New Brunswick authorities to strengthen their frontier posts, and they availed themselves of this notice by reinforcing and adopting other measures to defend Campo Bello Island, opposite to Eastport, which it was said the Fenians intended to seize.

But the British naval authorities, as if fearful that the neutrality would not be violated, have adopted the very course most calculated to precipitate a collision. The latest news from Eastport represents two British men-of-war as assuming a hostile attitude there, with their steam up, ports open, and every preparation made for the commission of any act against the peace of our soil or waters that the rashness of a hot-headed officer may suggest. All the elements are ready, and it needs only the insult of this British menace to awaken in the disturbed quarter a spirit that will not be laid without the shedding of blood. If the Fenians have chosen New Brunswick or Nova Scotia for their theatre of operations, they may have been led to do so by the consideration that the people of those provinces seem less imbued with that spirit of truculent loyalty to British dictation so manifest in Canada; but undoubtedly another consideration had a large share in leading them that way. That is just now the sphere in which American hostility to everything British is most likely to be felt. It is the district in which the fishermen are a great power, and in which the question of the fisheries is the all-important one of the day. Fenianism desires to be present at the very point where Great Britain and the United States are likely, if anywhere, to be in hostile contact. It may be assumed that their presence in such a sphere will not tend to cool the temper of the people or lead to a more patient discussion of grievances. And if the British authorities—as hot-headed as the Fenians in this matter—shall meet them half way, it is probable that those disorderly persons may succeed in compromising the relations of the two Governments.

Our relations with Great Britain are friendly, and her ships have the right to our harbors, and we have always recognized that right, and always shall, in the amplest spirit of hospitality—not following in this the niggardly example so often set us by British authorities themselves. But an indelicate use of that privilege at the present time is dangerous. A mistaken display of power in our waters; the foolish assumption of an attitude that ships only assume in the waters of an enemy; the menace of open ports and pointed guns, all this can only irritate, and cannot conduce to that moderation and mutual deference of nations towards each other so doubly necessary where there are two possible causes of trouble. If there is collision, it will be not only the fault of the Fenians, but of the British naval authorities. We have amply provided against violations of the neutrality from our side, and such provision within our own waters certainly must be left to us or we cannot be held responsible.

The British Reform Bill—An Appeal to the People.

From the Times.

Deserted by a faction of so-called Liberals, who crept into Parliament for Whig burghs, under ministerial patronage, at the last general election, Lord Russell proposes taking the bold step of a new appeal to the country, if his Reform bill should be defeated. The only obstacle to such an appeal, since the present Parliament is but a few months old, would be the Sovereign's withdrawing her consent. But no one on either side in this party conflict supposes for a moment that such an obstacle would present itself. If Lord Russell had been Primier at the time of the late general election, or even if the ministerial programme had then included a measure of Parliamentary reform, the constitutional right of Lord Russell to advise the Queen to dissolve Parliament might have been doubted. As it is, Lord Russell's Ministry was not in existence at the time when the people were appealed to, and Lord Palmerston was careful that his Government should not be committed at all on the question of reform.

Under the British system, therefore, the Queen will only conform to constitutional usage in accepting any advice from Lord Russell which will give the people the power of pronouncing upon the worthiness of his administration, and the character of the great measures submitted to Parliament. In similar circumstances, thirty-five years ago, the Sovereign was for a time the mainstay of the reactionary party by refusing to permit a dissolution. The Queen's political training has been in a different school from that of her uncle. And whatever she can do constitutionally to aid her liberal advisers, there is no doubt she will do, readily and cheerfully. Meanwhile, the mere threat of dissolution is likely to bring some of the recalcitrant Whigs to their senses before the day fixed for the second reading of the bill.

The Fisheries Question.

From the World.

Congress having cut off the American nose to spite the Canadian face, and having refused to stitch it on again by a new treaty of reciprocity, bleeding is dreaded, and the political doctors are getting out their styptics.

Mr. Raymond spoke in the lower House on Tuesday, for the Committee on Foreign Affairs, on the fisheries near the British Provinces north of us, and the matter indeed demands speedy adjustment. The fishermen from the United States and those from the Provinces are as likely to come into collision as they ever were. England's armed vessels and ours are in the neighborhood, and may prevent or may increase the seriousness of such a collision. Skippers are more likely to be intent on mackerel than international law, and officers like Wilkes are not impossible in either navy.

The rights of American fishermen in the British waters may thus be stated:—

1. By treaty none. All our treaties on the subject are abrogated, and the rights and privileges acquired by treaty perished with them. They can be revived easily by paying some *quid pro quo*, otherwise not.

2. By the law of nations, these rights:—To fish outside cannon-shot from the line of the Canadian shore—*i. e.*, outside a marine league from the coast line. Inside that line and distance none but Canadians have a right to fish.

For, says that highest authority, Lawrence's Wheaton:—

The right of fishing in the waters adjacent to the coasts of any nation, within its territorial limits, belongs exclusively to the subjects of the State. The maritime territory of every State extends to the ports, harbors, bays, mouths of rivers, and adjacent parts of the sea inclosed by headlands belonging to the same State. The general usages of nations superadd to this extent of territorial jurisdict on a distance of a marine league, or as far as a cannon-shot will reach from the shore, along all the coasts of the State. Within these limits its rights of property and territorial jurisdiction are absolute, and exclude those of every other nation.

If King Alphonso had been present at the creation, doubtless this subject would never have pestered nations. He would assuredly have made their coast lines as straight as the bee-line of any of Kilpatrick's retreats. But the Creator did not so join sea to shore, and the measuring of this coast line is the problem of publicists till now. One of them, Hautefeuille, who is quoted by Mr. Lawrence, says:—

The sea coast does not present one straight and regular line; it is, on the contrary, almost always intersected by bays, capes, etc. If the maritime domain must always be measured from every one of these points of the shore, great inconveniences would result from it. It has, therefore, been agreed, in practice, to draw an imaginary line from one promontory to another, and to take this line as the point of departure for the reach of the cannon. This mode, adopted by almost all nations, is only applicable to small bays and not to gulfs of a great extent, as the Gulf of Gascony or the Gulf of Lyons, which are in reality great parts of the completely open sea, and of which it is impossible to deny the complete assimilation with the great ocean.

Yet this is not a definition which would satisfy a fisherman who was sharp after mackerel, bake, herring, and alewives. Between "small bays" and "gulfs of great extent" there are numberless larger "bays" and smaller "gulfs," where mackerel will swim and where fishermen will follow. Fogs and mirages may deceive them as to distances, and, if they could read the opinions of law officers of the Crown on the subject, the fog in their minds would be denser than the fog on the waters. If certain "headlands" were known to be but six miles apart, an American skipper who knew his duty would not sail inside a right line drawn between the two. But suppose the headlands were seven miles apart; then cannon-shot from either shore would leave him a mile of water in the middle, where he might think he had a right to fish. And indeed it needs no arithmetic, but only a knowledge of the human nature of Yankee fishermen, to see that disputes, quarrels, and collisions are likely to occur with perfectly honest intentions on both sides, and certain to occur when smuggling is so profitable at both ends of the voyage, and where the best fisheries are in-shore.

Our fishermen's rights are capable of exact definition; the rights of the fishermen of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island are capable of exact definition—on paper. To write them on the water, so that the fisherman may read, is not so easy. Semes, and not theodolites, are their tools. Yet every American fisherman along five thousand miles of coast line must judge for himself of distances to keep the law, and to be quite sure that he keeps it, would have to be skilled in trigonometry and fishing without bait, and in foreseeing storms. Why, in 1851, over 100 American vessels were driven ashore on Prince Edward's Island, and over 300 lives lost. For to have run to port would have betrayed their infraction of the law of nations. This, too, is conclusive—there are few mackerel left on the shores of the United States, and that fishery cannot be successfully carried on except by going within three miles of the British shore.

What is the value of the interest which has been imperilled by the folly of the radicals and protectionists in abolishing instead of amending and liberalizing the Reciprocity treaty of 1854? The United States census report gives very incomplete information on the subject.

The value of the mackerel, cod, etc., caught by our fishermen was as follows, for the year ending June, 1860:—

Maine	$1,050,755
Massachusetts	2,774,204
Connecticut	281,189
Total	$4,106,148

The value of the fish caught by Provincial fishermen in 1860 (census tables of the several Provinces) was as follows:—

Newfoundland—seals excluded	$4 440,000
Nova Scotia—cod, mackerel, and herring	2,562 000
New Brunswick—cod, mackerel, herring, alewives, and hake	388 235
Prince Edward Island—cod, mackerel, and herring	272 532
Lower Canada, (estimate)	700,000
Total	$8 362,767

Mr. Arthur Harvey, Statistical Clerk of the Finance Department, Quebec, estimates the tonnage of the Provinces as about 100,000, worth $4,000,000, and that of the United States as probably equal.

By the gentlemen who attended the Detroit Convention last year, from the North American Provinces, a document was filed, containing the following estimates respecting the operations of the United States fishermen during each of two years before and under the treaty in the Bay and Gulf of St. Lawrence alone:—

	Before Treaty.	*Under Treaty.*
Tonnage	18 159	53 000
Value of vessels	$750,000	$3,000,000
Men employed	2.750	9 000
Barrels caught	68,760	315,000
Gross proceeds	$825,000	$4,567,500
Net proceeds	$687 500	$3,786,900

It was also estimated by them that the abrogation of the three-mile limit by the Reciprocity treaty had enabled our fishermen to double their catch. Such is the value of the interest Congress voted to imperil wholly and destroy in part. Whatever trouble comes will be the proclamation of their shameful incompetency to administer the Government.

As it seems to us, our Northern neighbors would do best for their own interest, as well as for ours, to await (as the South for her part is awaiting) returning reason on the part of the American people, and the expulsion of the radical politicians from the public trusts they have disgraced. And in expectation of the certain restoration of the treaty rights of American vessels in Canadian waters (of course, not without the *quid pro quo*) they would do better to permit *ad interim* their continuance in those waters by paying some light tonnage tax. The sailors of American vessels, who honestly paid the tax, would then be worth the whole British navy in keeping off their fellow-citizens who did not.

Mr. Jefferson Davis.

From the Daily News.

The President's late proclamation seems to have been generally interpreted as restoring the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus to the States lately "in insurrection." This fact has again directed the public attention to Mr. Davis. On Tuesday, Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, offered a series of resolutions, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire whether any legislation is necessary to bring him and Mr. Clay to trial upon the infamously false charge of complicity with the assassination of Mr. Lincoln; and also upon the charge of treason. Against this ill-omened movement of the radicals, obviously designed to bring about the trial of Mr. Davis before a military commission, Mr. Raymond, of this city, kindly protested, by offering resolutions requesting the President to take steps for the speedy trial of Mr. Davis, upon the charge of treason, in the State of Virginia, "or in some other district in which he may be legally liable for trial." Mr. Raymond proposed that these resolutions should be at once put upon their passage; but Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, the Cleon of the Assembly, insisted that they should be referred to the Judiciary Committee, and to this Mr. Raymond, after some feeble remonstrance, consented. We presume that the committee will make its report at an early day.

The President informed Congress, on the 2d of February, that the difficulty in the way of the trial of Mr. Davis lay in the fact that Chief Justice Chase, whose circuit embraces the State of Virginia, was unwilling to hold a court in that State until Congress had "had an opportunity to consider and act upon the whole subject of the restoration of the broken relations of that State with the nation, and the supersedure thereon of the military by the civil administration." The conflict between the Executive and the Legislative Departments of the Government, thus sharply defined by the Chief Justice as long ago as October, has not ceased, and still delays the trial of Mr. Davis; for we presume that there is no doubt that he will be tried. The question really at issue between the President and the radicals is whether the Chief Magistrate of the late Confederate States will be tried before a commission "organized to convict," or before a Court wherein he shall be fairly and impartially tried before a jury of his countrymen. This issue the President can at any time decide in accordance with his own views of duty and wishes; and more than this, he has at all times in reserve his great prerogative of clemency.

Meanwhile a Fortress Monroe correspondent of a city paper, who never willingly says a word that can arouse sympathy for the distinguished prisoner of state, says:—

The great Rebel chieftain himself continues on the even tenor of his way, pretty much as for months past. His obdurate will and intense pride of character have borne him up thus far; but there is an end to human endurance, and the words, "I breathe, and I can bear," of Byron, must merge into a poetic fiction. It is becoming thus with Davis. An officer told me to-day that he felt sure that he would not live the summer out if kept in prison.

In confirmation of this statement, we hear of the arrival at Fortress Monroe of Doctor Craven, the kind hearted gentleman and dutiful physician, through whose humane interference Mr. Davis was removed to his present comparatively comfortable quarters, from the damp and unwholesome casemate in which he was first imprisoned, and where he was so brutally treated by his unfeeling jailor—that General Miles, who is either so ignorant that he knows nothing of the shame that covers the name of Hudson Lowe, or so base as to desire it to blast and disgrace his own.

We infer from this visit of Dr. Craven to Fortress Monroe that it is the President's intention, as it is his manifest and bounden duty, to see to it that Mr. Davis shall not be murdered by the rigorous confinement to which he is still subjected, through the caprice and hatred of General Miles—that such a stain, so dark and so disgraceful, shall not be ineffaceably affixed to his own name nor to the escutcheon of our country. If the Chief Justice will not hold his court, and if Congress will not act in the matter, let the President, if he is unwilling to win the applause of good men everywhere by setting his great captive free, at least transfer him to some healthful place of confinement, and subject him to the custody of a gentleman, or at least of a *man*.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.—Office, S. W. corner of WALNUT and FIFTH Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10, 1866.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, 16th instant, for the grading masonry, and bridging of Broad street from Germantown road to Fisher's lane, to be done in accordance with specifications prepared by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor, and under his directions, payments to be made monthly in warrants drawn by the Chief Commissioner of Highways upon the City Treasurer.

The proposals will give prices as follows:—

Earth excavation, per cubic yard.
Rock " " "
Embankment. " " "
Masonry, per perch, of 25 cubic feet.
Bridge superstructure per foot lineal.
Foundation timber, per cubic foot.

A specification and profile may be seen at the Department of Surveys.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals.

Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department, as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860.

If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next higher bid.

W. W. SMEDLEY,
4 11 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY'S OFFICE, BORDENTOWN, March 28, 1866.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY will be held at the Company's office in BORDENTOWN, on SATURDAY, the 28th of April, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

3 30 14 28 SAMUEL J. BAYARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ROYAL PETROLEUM COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3, 1866.

An Adjourned Meeting of the Stockholders of the Royal Petroleum Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 251 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa., on MONDAY, 16th day of April, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, to act upon a proposition to reduce the Capital Stock of the Company to two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000), and any other business that may be brought before the meeting.

A. B. LINDERMAN,
ISAAC BARTON,
W. SMITH,
C. C. KNIGHT,
W. H. ELY,
} Directors.

JOHN GALLAGHER, Jr., Secretary. 4 11 5t

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE:—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married, and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 S AIDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y.

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DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the public generally that he has let nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDE BOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 1 1

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Also, the celebrated
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Just completed, a beautiful variety of
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Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
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Finest old and new ALES, at 5 cents per glass.
GOOD ONE-DIME EATING BAR.
The choicest Liquors always on hand.
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COTTON AND FLAX SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
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Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
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TEAS REDUCED TO $1, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

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TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them.

GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them. 1 22

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CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
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RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.
FOR SALE BY
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DENTISTRY.

ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1863-4, formerly of West Chester, Pa., having served three years in the Army, has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 261 N. ELEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfactory attention to all who may require his professional services. 11 8 §

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE
STAMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY IN HAND AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 8

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[For Additional City Intelligence see Eighth Page.]

PROCEEDINGS IN COUNCILS.—The stated meeting of Councils was held yesterday afternoon.

Select Council.—The resolution from Common Council in relation to the murders in the First Ward was taken up.

Mr. Barlow offered an amendment authorizing the Mayor to increase the reward to $5000.

Mr. King thought that the reward already announced was liberal, and the character of the crime, no doubt, will act as an incentive to the officers to search out the murderer.

Mr. Freeman suggested that the original resolution should be adopted, as the Mayor was best able to judge of the amount required to secure the arrest of the parties.

Mr. Barlow said he knew of no amount too great to offer for the arrest of the perpetrator of such a crime.

Mr. Freeman again urged the passage of the resolution of Common Council, as it might be necessary to go above $5000.

Mr. Barlow's amendment was not agreed to, and the original resolution was adopted, after some alterations in the phraseology.

Colonel Page, from the Special Committee to examine into the condition of the Gas Works, submitted a resolution granting permission to employ accountants and such other assistants as may be necessary to make the investigation.

Mr. Freeman opposed the adoption of the resolution, as the committee in the first place had been appointed without any direct charge being made against the Trustees. It would give the committee unlimited power. The committee could go on with the examination. Select Council alone had no right to authorize an expenditure of money.

Colonel Page suggested that if this power asked by the committee was refused, the examination would be a farce. He should press on with the investigation to the best of his ability, but if there was a failure it would rest upon Select Council. In such an examination as this, scientific knowledge was needed to ascertain if the Chief Engineer and the other employes were competent for their places. The members of the committee were not able to make a chemical analysis, and therefore the services of an expert would be needed, and an accountant would be needed to examine the books. The people of Philadelphia will endorse any appropriation needed for this purpose.

Mr. Gray favored the passage of the resolution; although he believed the Trust was well managed, he would favor an investigation. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Van Cleve submitted a resolution directing the Commissioner of City Property to have the American flag displayed at half mast on all the public buildings on the 14th inst., the anniversary of the death of Abraham Lincoln. Agreed to.

Mr. Van Cleve introduced a resolution for the appointment of a joint special committee of five members from each Chamber, to act in conjunction with the Committee of the Legislature, to provide for the reception of the State flags at Philadelphia on the Fourth of July next. Agreed to. Adjourned.

In Common Council.—Mr. Evans offered a resolution authorizing the Mayor to offer a reward for the detection and conviction of the murderer or murderers of the Deering family, in the First Ward. Agreed to.

Mr. Marcer, of the Finance Committee, reported an ordinance to increase the revenue of the city. It provides for laying the following tax:—On each horse and mule, $1; all pleasure carriages, one per cent. on the assessed value thereof; on the salaries of officers, not judicial or Federal, and on all emoluments of office, all offices and posts of profit, professions, trades, and occupations, except farmers, one per cent.; three per cent. of the dividend declared by any ward, institution, or company, incorporated in pursuance of any law of the United States or of this Commonwealth, said dividend being declared on business done in this city; five per cent. of the dividend declared by any bank, institution, or company, incorporated in pursuance of any law of any one of the United States, except this Commonwealth, said dividend being declared on business done in this city; all loans at interest, owing by solvent debtors, whether individual or corporate, shall pay a tax of three per cent. on the interest; one per cent. on the assessed value of all furniture exceeding in value the sum of $300; one per cent. on all gold and silver plate, not exceeding $300; three per cent. on the income of all moneys at interest; a poll tax of $1, on all men of lawful age, residing in the city, to be paid in place of the present personal tax. The bill also provides for the appointment of a Commissioner of Personal Tax. The ordinance was laid over and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Evans (in place) offered an ordinance, requiring all passenger railway companies, under a penalty, to place blocks of granite along the outside and inside of their rail, whenever any repairs are made to the track.

Mr. Dillon states that such an ordinance was already in existence, and it was the duty of the Commissioner of Highways to see the same executed.

The ordinance was postponed for the present.

Mr. Marcer presented a certified copy of a further supplement to the act incorporating the city of Philadelphia, passed April 6, 1866. The first section provides that the Councils shall fix the rates for paving, water pipes, and sewers at such an amount as will relieve the city of any expense by reason of such improvements.

Second section provides that any religious, charitable, or benevolent association using their real estate for business purposes shall not be exempt from taxation.

Third. That the Board of Health shall purchase their own books and supplies directly, and not through the City Commissioners.

Fourth. That it shall be lawful for the city, whenever necessary to defray municipal expenses, to issue bonds to the amount of $5,000,000, at a rate of interest not to exceed seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, and to sell the same in open market to the highest bidder; Provided, That none of the said bonds shall be sold for less than the principal sums named therein. Provided, That it shall be at the option of Councils at any time after five years from the date of the bonds, and not exceeding twenty years from the date of the same, to reduce the said interest to the legal rate, or pay the principal.

Mr. Marcer moved that the same be referred to the Committee on Finance, with instructions to report such ordinances as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of the act of Assembly.

Mr. Evans submitted an ordinance providing for the construction of a sewer on Filbert street, from Twentieth to Twenty-second street. Referred to Committee on Surveys.

Also, a resolution directing the Chief Commissioner of Highways to enforce the ordinance requiring passenger railroad companies to place granite blocks on the outside and inside of their tracks, when repairs are made. Agreed to.

Mr. Griffiths submitted a resolution providing for the appointment of a joint special committee to take into consideration the propriety of disposing of the Almshouse property and securing a site for a new building. Laid on the table.

POLICE ITEMS.—A woman named Margaret McCrossin, lately employed as a domestic in the house of Margaret Sheldrake, No. 1615 Market street, was arraigned yesterday afternoon upon the charge of the larceny of a silk dress pattern and a quantity of underclothing. She has been with the family about two weeks. On Wednesday night last she left suddenly, and shortly after the articles were missed. She was arrested yesterday morning by Officer Carmichael, of the Second District Police, at Eighth and Pine streets. An article of underclothing, which was identified by Mrs. Sheldrake, was found upon the person of the accused. The prisoner was held in default of $1200 for a further hearing by Alderman Beitler.

A colored woman, named Fanny Purnell who was admitted into the Almshouse about two weeks ago, was arrested yesterday morning, upon the charge of having cruelly deserted her infant, which was found upon an open lot at Tenth and Callowhill streets, a few nights since. The infant was taken to the Almshouse. One of the colored nurses recognized the child as belonging to the accused. Fanny was held to answer by the same Alderman.

At Engel & Wolf's farm yesterday afternoon a difficulty occurred between William Leary and Jeremiah Ring, during which, it is alleged, Leary struck Ring on the head with a stone, injuring him quite severely. Leary was arrested and held for a hearing.

FIRE IN THE FIRST WARD.—About 9 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in a two-story brick building on Moore street, above Second, First Ward, owned and occupied by David France—the first floor as a smoke-house, and the second story as a hay-loft. The flames were first discovered in the room used for smoking meats, in which there were stored several thousand pounds of hams and bologna sausage. The flames communicated to the second floor, which, together with its contents, were entirely destroyed.

Mr. France estimates his loss on the building at $4000, upon which there is an insurance of $500 in the Franklin Insurance Company, and $600 in the Fire Association. The loss on stock and machinery will amount to about $2300, upon which he has an insurance of two thousand dollars—$1000 in the Globe, and $1000 in the Fire Association.

EXPLOSION OF A GAS-METER.—Last evening about half-past 7 o'clock, the gas-meter in Gartland's stable, Seventeenth and Barker streets, exploded. A curious feature of the affair was that the bodies of the Deering family had been removed to the stables during the afternoon, and at the time of the explosion and the consequent fire there was great excitement. The bodies were removed, and the fire was extinguished, after considerable difficulty.

EFFORT TO RELEASE JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Important Decision of Judge Underwood Involving the Late Proclamation of Peace.

Judge Underwood, of the United States District Court of Virginia, on Tuesday decided a very important principle at Alexandria. It came up in the matter of Thomas Javin. He was tried before the Provost Judge, under the Freedmen's Bureau, for assaulting and injuring a negro boy, and found guilty, and sentenced to pay five hundred dollars to the boy, and to be imprisoned until paid. This sentence was approved by General Augur, whose military district includes the counties of Alexandria, Fairfax, and Loudon, in Virginia. Application for the writ of habeas corpus was applied for by the counsel of Javin, under the assurances of protection supposed to be extended by the late peace proclamation. The prisoner was brought before Judge Underwood under the writ, which was returned by the officers of General Augur, stating all the facts of the case, and adding that he had been held under military authority by the order of the President of the United States, all of which was certified on the back of the writ. The hearing consumed six hours, after which Judge Underwood decided, in substance, that the peace proclamation did not apply to such cases, and remanded the prisoner to custody. He held that this proclamation, in excepting Texas, practically declared that the Rebellion continued to exist. As long, therefore, as Texas is excepted the writ could not apply to such cases as that of Javin, even if the proclamation was legal, which is boldly denied by some of the ablest jurists. What renders this decision important is the well-known fact that the motion before Judge Underwood was generally regarded as *a feeler*. If successful, it would have been immediately followed by an application for a similar writ in favor of Jefferson Davis. It is not doubted that secession sympathizers in Virginia and everywhere else regard Andrew Johnson's peace proclamation as a universal pardon, and as merely preparatory to the full forgiveness and release of the chief of the Confederacy. But Judge Underwood does not seem to be of their mind.—*Washington Chronicle.*

THE PEST SHIP.—The *England*, which has brought a large crowd of plague-stricken people to this side of the Atlantic, is a ship of a line which receives greenbacks for passage money, charging $40 instead of $45, payable in gold, which is the rate on board the Inman ships. She makes up the lower rate of freight, we suppose, by the dreadful crowding, which has doubtless caused the breaking out of the disease among her 1300 living souls at a time when it seems to have disappeared from Europe, and when other vessels are landing their passengers in good health. It is, however, certain that but for the presence of those mysterious agencies which are present only in cholera seasons, there would, with all the crowding, have been no cholera on board the *England*, though there might have been ship fever, or smallpox, or other similar maladies.—*Montreal Gazette.*

BETTING ON THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION.—It is asserted on good authority that nearly a million dollars will change hands in Connecticut on the result of Monday's election.

MILLINERY, MANTUA-MAKING, &c

TEMPLE OF FASHION

Importations for the Spring and Summer of 1866.

MRS. M. A. BINDER,

No. 1031 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA

Importer of Ladies' Dress and Cloak Trimmings; also, Paris Patterns in Tissue Paper, for Ladies' and Children's Dresses

I desire to call your attention to the above card, and shall be pleased to have you call and inspect my stock, and I think you will find it the most choice and elegant assortment to select from My facilities for obtaining the most desirable novelties of the European market are now unsurpassed, and shipments per nearly every steamer add freshness and variety to the collection. The most desirable styles of Ornaments, Buttons, Laces Fringes Cords, Tassels, Velvet Ribbons, Belting, Patent Hooks and Eyes, French Corsets Shields Dress Elevators, Pads, Hoop Skirts of our own and Madame Demorest's make. Stamping Braiding, and Embroidering; French Fluting and Gauffering.

Parisian Dress and Cloak Making, in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices.

Cutting and Basting at the shortest notice.

Sets of Patterns now ready for Merchants and Dressmakers. All the Fashion Books for sale

MRS. M. A. BINDER,

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MISSES O'BRYAN, No. 1107 WALNUT Street,

WILL OPEN PARIS MILLINERY for the Spring and Summer, on THURSDAY, April 5. 4 4 12t*

BONNETS! BONNETS!

BONNET OPENING,

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28.

E. P. GILL & CO.,

3 27 1m No. 720 ARCH Street.

MRS. R. DILLON,

Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY; Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 3 15 4m

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MRS. E. KEYSER'S

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING EMPORIUM

No. 1227 CHESNUT Street,

3 15 1m Below Thirteenth, North side, Philadelphia

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.

Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 1 31y

CHOICE SEATS AND ADMISSIONS.—Tickets can be had a t.t "PROGRAMME OFFICE, No. 431 CHESNUT Street, opposite the Post Office, for the Chesnut, Arch, Walnut, and Academy of Music, up to 6 o'clock, every evening. 1 1 tf

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, CORNER of BROAD and LOCUST Streets.

Lessee and Manager............WILLIAM WHEATLEY.

SECOND WEEK OF THE BRILLIANT ENGAGEMENT OF THE WONDERFUL RAVELS, and their magnificent Company,

GABRIEL RAVEL. ANTOINE RAVEL. YOUNG AMERICA. THE MARTINETTI FAMILY. SIGNORITA PEPITA, MONS. VON HAMME, and the Full Corps de Ballet

THIS (Friday) EVENING, April 13, the performance will commence with the GREAT SENSATION. THREE FLYING TRAPEZE, by Gabriel's Pupil, YOUNG AMERICA.

After which the Comic Pantomime, entitled the FOUR LOVERS.

BE F........................GABRIEL RAVEL
MILORD LEAD....................ANTOINE RAVEL

To conclude with (second time) the new trick and wonderful Fairy Pantomime, entitled the GOLDEN EGG, with appropriate scenery, dresses, properties, machinery, changes, metamorphoses, appointments, etc etc

TOBY........................ANTOINE RAVEL

During the Piece, a very amusing FROG SCENE BY YOUNG AMERICA.

TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON, SECOND GRAND MATINEE, JOCKO, TRAPEZE, VENETIAN CARNIVAL, AND GLADIATORS for which, in compliance with the public request, seats can now be secured without extra charge.

Admission..............................75 cents

Doors open ½ past 1; to commence at 2 o'clock.

IN THE EVENING, ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

Reserved Seats, Parquette and Parquette Circle, $1; Family Circle, 40 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents.

Seats can be secured six days in advance at C. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store, S.E. corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets and at the Box Office of the Academy of Music, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Doors open at ½ past 7—to commence at ¼ before 8.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—SPECIAL NOTICE.

Mr. WHEATLEY has the highest satisfaction in announcing the UNEXPECTED ARRIVAL from Paris of that DISTINGUISHED AND RENOWNED ARTIST, FRANCOIS RAVEL who will have the honor of making a first appearance in five years in this, the city of HIS MANY TRIUMPHS, On MONDAY EVENING, April 16.

Mr. WHEATLEY, in presenting the name of another member of the far-famed PANTOMIMIC MASTERS OF THE WORLD, THE GREAT RAVELS,

RAVEL {GABRIEL, FRANCOIS, ANTOINE,} RAVEL,

YOUNG AMERICA. THE MARTINETTIS (Six in Number). SIGNORINA PEPITA. M. VON HAMME. AND OTHERS OF FAMED CELEBRITY, would add that the present most EXTRAORDINARY COMBINATION WILL BE THE ONLY OPPORTUNITY afforded the Philadelphia public of witnessing the THREE BROTHERS in their very EXTENSIVE AND BRILLIANT REPERTOIRE.

The engagement being a FAREWELL ONE, AND FOR A LIMITED PERIOD ONLY. 4 13 2t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.

LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.

WILLIAM E. SINN.........................Resident Manager.

Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 7 30.

BENEFIT BENEFIT BENEFIT OF MISS JOSIE ORTON. MISS JOSIE ORTON. MISS JOSIE ORTON. MISS JOSIE ORTON.

Scribe's elegant Drama, in three acts, entitled THE LOVE DUEL. THE LOVE DUEL. THE LOVE DUEL.

COUNTESS.........................Miss JOSIE ORTON

After which, MR. GEORGE H. CLARKE will recite Hood's Beautiful Poem THE BRIDGE OF SIGHS.

To be followed by the Comedy, in three acts, entitled MARRIED LIFE.

Mrs. YOUNGHUSBAND..............Miss JOSIE ORTON

To conclude with the Popular Afterpiece, SKETCHES IN INDIA.

SALLY SCRAGGS....................Miss JOSIE ORTON

A BEAUTIFUL PICTURE of Miss ORTON will be presented as a souvenir to every visitor to the theatre this evening.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 14, 107th GRAND FAMILY MATINEE. LADIES' BATTLE AND 1000 MILLINERS. MONDAY EVENING, April 16, first appearance in five years of MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL, in her great impersonation of FANCHON.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.

FAREWELL BENEFIT AND LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF MR JAMES E. MURDOCH. THIS (Friday) EVENING, April 13, HAMLET. HAMLET.

HAMLET.....................Mr. JAMES E. MURDOCH
Polonius..............................Mr. F. Mackay
Laertes.............................McKee Rankin
Horatio...................................L. L. James
Osric..................................Owen Marlowe
First Gravedigger.......................Stuart Robson
Ophelia.................................Miss E. Price

Saturday, Last Night of J. E. MURDOCH.

Monday, Mr. L. P. BARRETT IN THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets.

THIS (Friday) EVENING, April 13, FAREWELL BENEFIT and last appearance but one of MRS. D. P. BOWERS, who will appear in her great character of KATHLEEN KAVANAUGH, as acted by her over four hundred nights in London and the principal cities of America, in the Sensational Drama of PEEP O'DAY, and as LADY ELIZABETH FREELOVE, in the Laughable Comedietta of the DAY AFTER THE WEDDING.

The talented young Tragedian Mr. J. C. McCOLLUM, As HARRY KAVANAUGH and Colonel FREELOVE.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street above Eighth.

EVERY EVENING, AND ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, EL NINO EDDIE, the greatest living wonder on the Tight Rope. THE BRILLIANT FOWLER SISTERS, MISS CARRIE AUGUSTA MOORE, THE GREAT SKATER. GRAND BALLETS. LAUGHABLE COMEDIES, COMIC PANTOMIMES, BURLESQUES, ETC.

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REhearsals every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street between Race and Vine 1 16 3m

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth.

Open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.

Benjamin West's great Picture of CHRIST REJECTED still on exhibition 1 1

CHALLENGE LIGHT!

Paragon Oil and Safety Lamps.

BRIGHT LIGHT—THREE HOURS—ONE CENT

No chimney! No smoke! No grease.

Sold by Inventors,

KELLY & NEEL,

No. 911 MARKET Street.

AGENTS WANTED.

Also, Dealers in Soaps and Coal Oil. Machinery Oils, warranted not to gum or chill, $1·25 per gallon. 3 15

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE. STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND IN ANY AMOUNT 11

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE. STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND ANY AMOUNT 11 18

RAVEN & BACON'S BEAUTIFUL PIANOS. They have stood No. 1 for forty years, and daily increase in popularity. J. E. GOULD. 4 7 swtp SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, IN duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., MONDAY, the 16th day of April, 1866, for the delivery of 6000 head of BEEF CATTLE on the hoof, for the use of captured Indians. The cattle to be delivered to the A. C. S., for Indians at Fort Sumner, New Mexico.

The first delivery to be on the 1st day of July, 1866, and to consist of 500 head of cattle; the subsequent deliveries to be in such numbers and at such times as may be required by the undersigned.

The cattle must be from three to five years old, and must weigh at least 400 pounds net (their weight to be ascertained according to manner laid down in the Subs. Regulations of 1863), and to be of the best marketable quality. No Stags, Bulls, Cows, or heifers will be received.

Whenever, in the opinion of the A. C. S. for Indians, at Fort Sumner, the cattle presented do not fulfil the conditions here set forth, as many as do not will be rejected. Ten per cent. of money due contractors will be retained until the contract is fulfilled.

Two responsible persons must sign each bid, guaranteeing that if the contract is awarded to the party or parties therein proposing, they will enter into ample bonds for the faithful fulfilment of the contract, and when the parties thus offering as sureties are unknown to the undersigned, their ability to reimburse the loss to the United States which would accrue in case of failure, must be attested before a magistrate or other officer empowered to administer oaths.

The parties to whom this contract is let will be expected to fill the contract themselves—any sub-letting of the contract will be considered as a failure to comply with the contract, and the contractor will be held responsible therefor.

Endorse on the envelope "Proposals for Beef Cattle, at Fort Sumner, New Mexico."

W. H. BELL,
Captain and C. S. and Brevet Major, U. S. A.
Office Purchasing and Depot C. S., District of New Mexico, Santa Fe, N. M., February 7, 1866 3 1 23t

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GREAT SALE OF GOVERNMENT CLOTHING.

DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 21, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Government Clothing Warehouses (on the river), Jeffersonville, Indiana, on MONDAY, the 16th day of April, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M.,

41 740 GREAT COATS.

These coats are new, and are sold because they are irregular in color and material. They are mostly grey and black.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

G. A. HULL,
4 10 5t M. S. K., U. S. Army.

SALE OF DAMAGED CORN.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9, 1866

Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. C. Lee, A. Q. M., on SIXTH Street Wharf, Washington, D. C., on FRIDAY, April 20, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity of damaged Government grain, viz., about

23,377 BUSHELS CORN, IN SACKS.

The grain must be removed by purchasers within ten days from date of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster.
4 10 9t Depot of Washington.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No 304 CHESNUT STREET.

CENTRAL DEPOT,

No. 103 S. FIFTH STREET,

One door below Chesnut.)

ESTABLISHED 1862.

REVENUE STAMPS of every description constantly on hand, and in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or Current Funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

The following rates of discount are allowed:—

On all orders of $25, two per cent. discount.

On all orders of $100, three per cent. discount.

On all orders of $300, four per cent. discount.

All orders should be sent to

HARDING'S STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 Chesnut Street

PHILADELPHIA. 2 16

THE EYE AND EAR.

DEAFNESS AND BLINDNESS, THROAT, LUNG, CHEST DISEASES, CATARRH, ASTHMA, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS AND DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.—DR. VON MOSCHZISKER'S new and unrivalled systems of treating the above MALADIES with his "ATOMISER," has received the very highest approbation from the best medical men of all SCHOOLS, and the INDORSEMENT of the entire medical PRESS. These, with TESTIMONIALS from and REFERENCES to responsible CITIZENS, can be examined by all who require his professional services, at his OFFICE and RESIDENCE, No. 1031 WALNUT Street. 3 21 1m*rp

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH treated with the utmost success by J. ISAACS, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, No. 519 PINE Street. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge made for examination. 10 3

THE "EXCELSIOR" HAMS

(Selected from the best Corn-Fed Hogs,)

ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

J. H. MICHENER & CO.,

GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS,

And Curers of the Celebrated "EXCELSIOR"

SUGAR CURED HAMS

Tongues and Beef,

Nos. 142 and 144 North FRONT Street.

None genuine unless branded "J. H. M. & CO., EXCELSIOR."

The justly celebrated "EXCELSIOR" HAMS are cured by J. H. M. & Co (in a style peculiar to themselves) expressly for FAMILY USE; are of delicious flavor; free from the unpleasant taste of salt, and are pronounced by epicures superior to any now offered for sale. 2 27 sut

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

On SATURDAY, April 28, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold, by auction, at the PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD, the following articles:—

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION.

5 lots, cuttings of old promiscuous Timber.
6 " White Oak Knees.
Lot No. 12—15 Hackmetack Knees.
" 13—4744 pounds, more or less, Dross (Lead
" 14—Oil Cloth (old).
" 15—Old Tools.
" 16—4 Hangings and Wardroom Lamps.
" 17—1 Grindstone.
" 18—20 old Boats

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.

Lot No. 19—Old Blocks and Shells, Dead Eyes, Bull's Eyes, Hearts and Sheaves.
" 20—668 Bags and Hammocks, with Bedding.
" 21—306 pounds Scrap Sheet Iron.
" 22—4 old-fashioned Galleys.
" 23—24 Manila Hawsers, in pieces, 8 tons, more or less. Manila Rope, 8 tons, more or less. Manila Shakings, 2 tons, more or less.
" 24—2000 pounds Wire Rope, more or less.
" 25—Hammock Cloths.
" 26—6 Hoods.
" 27—3 Tarpaulins.
" 28—10 tons, more or less, Painted Canvas, consisting of pieces Hammock Cloths, Hoods, Tarpaulins, and Coal Bags.
" 29—10 tons, more or less, Canvas Rags, small pieces.
" 30—Galley Utensils; 9 Hand Irons.
" 31—30 Life Preservers.
" 32—9 lengths Hose.
" 33—Fragment Felt.
" 34—2 Copper Pumps.

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

Lot No. 35—500 pounds broken Glass.
" 36—1 Cylinder, 10 feet x41½ inches.
" 37—1 Working Beam for do.
" 38—2 Side pipes, do.
" 39—1 Steam Chest, do.
" 40—6 Pillar Blocks and Brasses, complete.
" 41—14 Wrought Iron Frame Belts.
" 42—2 Water Wheel Shafts, with cranks shrunk on, each having arm centres and two eccentric wheels attached. The shafts are 23 feet long and 12½ inches diameter.
" 43—1 old double crank Shaft.
" 44—1 old Crank.
" 45—1 lot old Iron Boiler Tubes.
" 46—1 lot old Wrought Iron Boiler Plates,

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

Lot No. 47—2 Ox Carts.
" 48—1 Ox Dray.
" 49—1 One-Horse Cart.
" 50—4 Collars, and 2 Blind Halters.
" 51—Saddle, Harness, and Traces.
" 52—6 Ox Yokes and Bows.
" 53—497 pounds Scrap Sheet Iron.
" 54—12 Blacksmith's Bellows.
" 55—1200 feet old Hose.
" 56—1 Horse.
" 57—500, more or less, old Barrels.

Ten per cent. of the purchase money must be deposited at the close of the sale; the remainder to be paid and the goods removed within five days after the sale.

If not so removed the ten per cent. will be forfeited to the Government.

Government may suspend the sale of any lot after bidding thereon has commenced.

D. LYNCH,
Commander U. S. N., Naval Storekeeper.
Philadelphia Navy Yard, April 6, 1866. 4 7 4t

GOVERNMENT SALE

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, HOSPITAL STORES, INDIA RUBBER GOODS, DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, ETC.

Will be sold at Auction, at the Medical Purveyor's Warehouse, Public Square, Nashville, Tenn., on WEDNESDAY MORNING, April 25, at 9 o'clock, a large stock of the foregoing articles, in original packages, consisting in part of:—

6,000 lbs. Sulph. Ether,
1,200 " Nitrous "
2,000 " Chloroform,
1,000 " Canth. Plaster,
1,000 " Carb. Ammonia,
2,000 " Cal. Liquorice,
1,000 gals. Alcohol,
800 " Olive Oil,
20,000 oz. Sulph. Cinchonia,
5,000 " Tannin,
8,000 lbs. Extracts,
6,000 " Cerates.
14,000 yards Adhesive Plaster,
10,000 " Isinglass "
1,600 lbs. Patent Lint,
300 " Fine Sponge,
3,000 " Farina,
24,000 " Essence Beef,
500 " Gelatin,
1,000 W. W. Mortars,
500 Pres. Scales,
3,000 Spatulas,
850 I. R. Cushions,
1,600 G. P. Blankets.

Together with a general supply of Chemicals, Medicines, Hospital Stores, Druggists' Furnishing Articles, etc., provided for Government Hospitals. Goods can be examined two days prior to sale. Catalogues ready.

ROBERT FLETCHER,
Surgeon and Bvt. Colonel U. S. Vols.,
4 9 11t Medical Purveyor U. S. A.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL STORES WHISKY, WINES, ETC.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction in this city, at the Judiciary Square Warehouse, back of the City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles of Hospital Stores and Liquors, no longer required for the use of the Medical Department of the army, viz.:—

Arrow Root	10,000 lbs	Dessicated Potatoes	100 lbs
Barley	10,000 "	Mixed Desc. do.	162 "
Corn Starch	10,000 "	Whisky, quart bottles	20,000
Cocoa Chocolate	10,000 "	Whisky, in bbls., galons	3,900
Cinnamon, Powd.	1,000 "	Sherry Wine, quart bottles	40,000
Farina	20,000 "	Sherry Wine, in bbls.	50
Tapioca	10,000 "	Tarragona Wine, bottles	10,000
Ext. of Beef	20,000 "		
Concent'd Milk	20,000 "		
Ginger	1,885 "		
Ext. of Coffee	3,762 gal		
Beans	600 lbs		
Pea Beans	2,800 "		

The above articles will be sold in lots to suit both large and small purchasers.

Terms—Cash

Five (5) days will be allowed to parties in removing their property.

Catalogues ready by the 5th prox.

CHAS SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon and Purveyor, U. S. A.
C. W. BOTELER, Auctioneer. 3 22 23t

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,

WILMINGTON, Del., April 3, 1866.

Final and closing sales of surplus Government MULES AND HORSES.

Will be sold at WILMINGTON, Del., on FRIDAY, the 13th of April, FRIDAY, the 20th of April, FRIDAY, the 27th of April, TWO HUNDRED AND TEN MULES. SEVENTY MULES on each day of sale.

On the last day of sale, April 27th, in addition to the Mules, there will be sold THIRTY ONE GOVERNMENT HORSES.

The especial attention of purchasers is invited to the above sales. Farmers and others needing good Working Animals will find it to their advantage to attend, as many good bargains may be had.

Animals sold singly.

Sale to commence at 10 A. M.

Terms—Cash, in United States currency.

By order of Brevet Brigadier General JAMES A. EKIN, in charge 1st Division Q. M. G. O.

C. H. GALLAGHER,
4 5 19t Captain and A. Q. M.

GOVERNMENT HARNESS AND SADDLES—NEW AND SLIGHTLY WORN—AN IMMENSE STOCK.—Harness, Saddles, Halters, Reins, Lead Lines, Collars, Wagon Covers, Shelter Tents, Portable Forges, etc. etc., very cheap. A lot of entirely new Officers' Saddles, only $18. Plated Bit Bridle, $2I. Wholesale and retail

PITKIN & CO.,
4 5 1m* No. 339 North FRONT Street, Philada.

HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice Wholesale or Retail Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,

2 1 No. 1[illegible] MARKET Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of SAMUEL BAUGH and JACOB F. FELL, assignees for the benefit of the creditors of CHRISTIAN J. FELL and GEORGE M. KINSLER, late trading as FELL & KINSLER, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, April 16th, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Wetherill House, in the city of Philadelphia.

WILLIAM M. BULL,
4 5 thstu5t Auditor.

SHIPPING.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE, "ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS,"

"HIBERNIA," "COLUMBIA,"
"CALEDONIA," "CAMBRIA,"
"BRITANNIA," "INDIA."

Steam to LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.

CABINS..............................$90, $80, and $70
STEERAGE...$30

THE PAID CERTIFICATES issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

Also, to and from ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates, from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.

Apply to W. A. HAMILL,
Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE."
1 15 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELphia Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
3 11 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment, the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and refinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

ALBEDYLL & MARX,
3 12 mths§ No. 510 RACE Street.

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, Staten Island, No. 40 N. EIGHTH Street.

This Company, so long and favorably known in New York for the past forty-six years, have opened an office as above Ladies' and gentlemen's garments and wearing apparel of every kind Dyed and Cleaned in the most perfect manner. Stains and spots removed from garments without being ripped.

Merchants having goods or undesirable colors can have them redyed in superior style 1 29 mw3m

LIQUORS.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

No. 225 North THIRD Street.

If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation from such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858.

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists.

NEW YORK, September 3, 1858.

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist.

BOSTON, March 7, 1859.

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle, at No. 226 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 3 3

J. W. HAMMAR,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in Foreign

BRANDIES, WINES, AND FINE OLD WHISKIES,

No. 620 MARKET STREET.

1 5 3m PHILADELPHIA.

M. NATHANS & SONS, IMPORTERS OF BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, Etc.

No. 19 N. FRONT STREET, PHILADELPHIA

MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS.

RANDALL & CO.,

PERFUMERS AND IMPORT[illegible]

No. 1302 CHESNUT Str[illegible]

Fine English Toilet[illegible]

IN GREAT VARIETY, JUST [illegible]

Also, Triple French Extracts and Pe[illegible]

We have constantly on hand ever[illegible]

PERFUMERY AND TOILET[illegible]

Extracts, Powders. Cologne[illegible] Toilet [illegible] Pastes Waters, Shaving Creams, Cosm[illegible] Brushes, e[illegible] 3 2 3m

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS

Of all descriptions, [illegible] on hand, AT FLORENCE SEWING CO.'S OFFICE No. 630 CHESNUT Street. One door below [illegible]

The most liberal discou[illegible]

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1866.

The Point House Tragedy.

THE thrill of horror which ran through this community when the recent terrible massacre near the site of the old "Point House" was first announced, is now succeeded by an emotion of satisfaction proportionably intense, in consequence of the arrest of the murderer. The slaughter of eight persons in daytime, within the limits of the city, for the sake of plunder alone, and its discovery, by accident, about four days afterwards, is, perhaps, the most remarkable instance of homicide within the criminal annals of this country. It is difficult to comprehend how the human mind, however depraved, could contemplate such an inhuman butchery of defenseless women and children, from a mere motive of cupidity, and without personal malice towards the victims, much less execute the purpose in cold blood. Atrocities of this character are continually happening in all communities; and while philosophers may speculate as to the moral and mental perversion from which they spring, the great body of the people are more immediately concerned in the detection of crime when committed, and its certain and prompt punishment.

The particular case in view illustrates, in a most striking and impressive manner, the impossibility or next to impossibility of perpetrating a murder almost anywhere, but especially in a city like this, with impunity. Escape is out of the pale of the doctrine of chances. There seems to be a divine providence that pursues and surrounds and controls the fugitive manslayer wherever he may turn in his wild and frightened flight from justice, and which meets him at all points with the question—"Cain, where is thy brother—what hast thou done? The voice of thy brother's blood crieth unto me from the ground." And it is this power of the almighty and all-seeing God, working in the conscience of the most hardened criminal, which bewilders him in his efforts to flee away from the law, and often leads his feet into the very toils of the detectives. Hundreds of thousands of eyes are looking, and hundreds of thousands of ears are sharply listening, to catch the murderer, into whatever paths he may wander, or place of concealment he may seek for refuge and safety.

Justice in this instance has not been slow in her pursuit and arrest of the assassin. Though he had time to have gone hundreds of miles away from the scene of his crime, something mysteriously held him here, and he was taken last evening at a point not remote from the spot where he brutally slew all the members, but one, of an entire household. His trial, of course, will be little more than a form. His guilt is put beyond question by his own confession. And the interval between his conviction and execution should be only long enough to satisfy the requirements of Christian decency and mercy. The swiftness of discovery and punishment in a case like this is necessary for the sake of example. The evil-doer must be impressed by a wholesome terror, in order that the security of society may be increased and strengthened. Crime abounds to a fearful extent, and requires to be checked by the severest discipline of the law. Our police have discharged their duty most laudably, and what now remains to be done, depends on our Criminal Court, which, no doubt, will meet the emergency in an exemplary manner.

The Loan Bill.

THE new Loan bill, which has passed both Houses of Congress, is now a law, having been signed by the President. It is a highly important measure. It amends the act of March 3, 1865, entitled "An act to provide ways and means to support the Government," and says that it shall be so extended and construed as to "authorize the Secretary of the Treasury, at his discretion, to receive any treasury notes or other obligations issued under any act of Congress, whether bearing interest or not, in exchange for any description of bonds authorized by the act to which this is an amendment, and also to dispose of any description of bonds authorized by said act, either in the United States or elsewhere, to such an amount, in such manner, and at such rates as he may think advisable, for lawful money of the United States, or for any treasury notes, certificates of indebtedness or certificates of deposit, or other representatives of value which have been or may be issued under any act of Congress, the proceeds thereof to be used only for retiring treasury notes, or other obligations issued under any act of Congress. But nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize any increase of the public debt; provided, that of United States notes not more than ten millions of dollars may be retired and cancelled within six months from the passage of this act, and thereafter not more than four millions of dollars in any one month; and provided further, that the act to which this is an amendment shall continue in force in all its provisions except as modified by this act."

This does not fully meet the requirements of the Secretary of the Treasury, and yet it [illegible] direction. The effect will be to reduce the amount of the currency to the extent of ten millions of dollars within the first six months from the date of the passage of the bill, and at the rate of five millions per month thereafter, which is deemed by Congress to be as rapid a contraction as the financial and commercial interests of the country will conveniently bear just now and for some time to come. Whether that be so or not we need not inquire, since it is too late to alter what has been done, while it may also be assumed that in a matter of so much delicacy and great consequence, it is better to err, if at all, on the side of cautious moderation, than incur the risk of any rash and precipitate legislation.

[illegible] is a step in the right

There is a very general desire among all classes of the people to return to specie payments, and on this point Congress and Mr. MCCULLOCH are entirely agreed, though they have differed as to the method and time of reaching that result. The practical operation of the act, as now framed, will be to retire gradually the United States notes, and to raise the currency proportionably in value to the specie standard, until its convertibility at par is finally attained. This, certainly, is a great end gained, and though the process towards the grand issue aimed at may not be as expeditious as some persons may wish, they should be contented with what has been already done, on the homely but sound principle, that "Half a loaf is better than no bread." Moreover, if the bill will not work fast enough in the direction of its object to suit those who are impatient to see specie payments resumed, it will, on the other hand, prevent any movement at all in the opposite direction; and this is a consideration which the advocates of a "hard money" system should not undervalue. It will, at least, relieve the mind of the business community from that uncertainty respecting the currency which existed before the Loan bill passed, and which would naturally have continued just so long as it was left undecided whether the paper circulation of the country might be either contracted or expanded at the arbitrary discretion of the Government, or any single department of it. That question or doubt is, at all events, set at rest, and the trade and industry of the States cannot fail to be greatly revived and stimulated by the assurance that the currency of the nation will henceforth go on steadily in its approach to the par of gold. This should effectually protect the community against a monetary panic, which has been so painfully apprehended by many, and ought, of course, to produce a wholesome business confidence and prosperity in all our great centres of capital and commerce. For so much, the Government deserves the approbation of the whole people.

THE DISGUSTING and disgraceful conduct of the Democratic members of the Legislature on the occasion of the address of General BUTLER, in accordance with the request of the two Houses, is calculated to bring a blush to the cheek of every courteous gentleman. General BUTLER was invited by the Legislature, as a body, to address them. He knew nothing of the opposition of the Democracy; he was waited upon by a committee of the two Houses, and accepted their invitation. He spoke as he thought proper. He said nothing insulting or offensive to either party. He merely did as he was requested.

The customary resolution of thanks was moved, and all expected it would pass, as a matter of course. Mr. QUIGLEY, we are sorry to say, demanded the yeas and nays, and in the presence of the invited guest, these *gentlemen* voted against returning him the usual parliamentary courtesy. Not content with this, they moved an insulting resolution, and would have pressed it to a vote. For such conduct, contempt is too much honor.

—The new play of MM. Alexandre Dumas pere and Jallais, *Gabriel Lambert*, has turned out a complete fiasco at the Ambigu.

—Chicago has at last received its great telescope, the largest ever made in the world. The aperture of the object glass is eighteen and a half inches.

—The *Evening Post* estimates that within the past two years upwards of one million dollars have been paid in New York, alone, for the works of foreign and native artists.

—General W. W. Wood, the leader of the Brazilian emigration scheme, has renounced "his adopted country," and become again a citizen of Adams county, Miss.

—J. E. Tilton & Co., of Boston, announce "The Book of Roses," by Francis Parkman, containing descriptions of two thousand varieties of the rose.

—M. Chevalier Bonelli and M. Hipp have contrived a printing telegraph with one wire, which will print 300 words a minute in Latin letters.

—A Union General was about to be married to a Southern beauty, the other day, when his wife dramatically appeared on the scene—and a scene it was.

—The post built by General Conner on Powder river last summer, and called for him, has been renamed Fort Reno, by order of the War Department.

—The Mayor of Columbus, Ga., requests the ministers of the different churches in that city to discontinue night meetings, as a precaution to prevent the smallpox.

—Miss Matilda Heron has closed her engagement at Worcester at very short notice, declining to play on Friday night on discovering the small audience present.

—Mr. Kingsley tells of some one who complimented Thackeray on parts of *Vanity Fair*, but thought Sir Pitt Crawley impossible. The author replied that amongst the characters cited, Sir Pitt was the only one taken from life.

—A lady who edits a new spaper in one of the Western States, says that the popularity of her journal is due to the fact that people are always expecting she will say something she ought not to.

—A series of exhibitions was recently given in Nashville by the "Wizard of the East," or "The Great Thaumaturgicsloterybomo." A rival establishment is carried on in Norfolk by a "Biological Flexicostatonist." But that is doubtless a small affair.

—The Chinese new year's celebration commenced in San Francisco on February 15, and continued ten days. Those who could not afford the ten kept one or more. The streets in the Chinese quarters were literally red with crackers which had been fired.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, April 13, 1866.

The Stock Market was moderately active this morning, but prices continue unsettled. In Government bonds there is no material change to notice. 5-20s sold at 103¾; 100¾ was bid for 7·30s; 104¼ for 6s of 1881; and 91½ for 10-40s. City loans are firmly held; the new issue sold at 92¼@92½.

Railroad shares are the most active on the list. About 3300 shares of Reading sold at 51¾@52, the latter rate an advance of ⅛; Catawissa preferred sold largely at 31½@32, an advance of 1 on the closing price last evening; Elmira preferred sold at 41; and Philadelphia and Erie at 32, a decline of ⅛; 117¼ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 56½ for Pennsylvania; 29 for Little Schuylkill; 53 for Norristown; 55 for Minehill; 37 for North Pennsylvania; 61¼ for Lehigh Valley; 28 for Elmira common; and 45½ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares continue dull. Hestonville sold at 41@43¼, the former rate a decline of 2½; 70 was bid for Second and Third; 19¼ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 35 for Fifth and Sixth; 34 for Spruce and Pine; 50 for Chesnut and Walnut; and 31 for Union.

Bank shares are in demand. Manufacturers' and Mechanics' sold at 30¾@31. 206 was bid for North America; 140 for Philadelphia; 124½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 90 for Northern Liberties; 28½ for Mechanics'; 100¼ for Kensington; 53 for Penn Township; 54½ for Girard; 79 for Western; 62 for City; 61 for Corn Exchange; and 57 for Union.

Canal shares are looking up. Susquehanna Canal sold at 15, an advance of ¼; Delaware Division at 46, no change; and Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 30¾@31, the latter rate an advance of ¼; 115 was bid for Morris Canal preferred; and 54½ for Lehigh Navigation.

Oil shares continue very dull. Ocean sold at 9; and Maple Shade at 3.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$300	City 6s, new	92¾	600 sh	Read.	lots c 52
$1500	do	92¾	100 sh	do	b5 52
$9700	do	92¾	200 sh	do	c 52
$1500	US 5 20s 62	103¾	100 sh	do	b5 52
$10085	Del Div bs	78½	12 sh	do	51½
100 sh	Cata pf	c 31½	100 sh	do	b30 52
100 sh	do	31½	21 sh	do	51¼
100 sh	do	b30 32	300 sh	do	lots s3) 51½
200 sh	do	lots 31½	400 sh	do	lots. b30 52
500 sh	do	lots. t5 31½	300 sh	do	lots 52
200 sh	do	31½	100 sh	do	52 1-16
600 sh	do	lots 31½	100 sh	do	sown 52
100 sh	do	b5 31¼	100 sh	do	s10 51¼
100 sh	do	b5 31¼	100 sh	do	c 52
500 sh	do	31¼	100 sh	do	51 31
100 sh	do	31½	200 sh	Sch N pf	b5 30½
100 sh	Del Div	45	100 sh	do	b5 30½
200 sh	Sane Sh	s 3	39 sh	Elmira R pf	41
400 sh	Hestony	b30 42¼	28 sh	Ph & E	32
100 sh	do	b5 43	1 sh	M & M Bk	30½
100 sh	do	b30 42¾	300 sh	Swatara	9
500 sh	Ocean	b30 9	50 sh	do	2 1-16

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

10 A M	127	12 M	126¾
11 A M	126¾	1 P. M	126¾

HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	126¾	127
American Silver, 4s and 4½	120	121
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	112	115
Pennsylvania Currency	¾	1
New York Exchange	1-10	par.

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M. :—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	126¾	126¾
American Silver, 4s and 4½	120	..

Compound Interest Notes:—

"	June, 1864	9¾	10¼
"	July, 1864	9¾	9¾
"	August, 1864	8¾	9¼
"	October, 1864	7¾	8¼
"	Dec., 1864	6¾	7¼
"	May, 1865	4¼	4¼
"	August, 1865	3	3¼
"	Sept., 1865	2¾	3
"	October, 1865	2¼	2¾

—The following is the weekly report of the tonnage of the Schuylkill Navigation Company:—

	Tons Coal.
For the week ending April 12, 1866, inclusive	36 504 10
Corresponding week last year	28,426 00
Increase	8 078 10
For season to date	136,283 00
Corresponding time last year	84,302 00
Increase for this year	51,981 10

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, April 13.—There is increased firmness in the Breadstuffs Market, but not much activity, owing to the limited receipts and stocks. There is no shipping demand for Flour, but the home consumers are purchasing more freely, and about 8000 barrels were taken, chiefly Northwestern and extra family, at $9@9·50 ₱ bbl., including small lots of superfine at $8·25@7; extras at $7·25@8·25; Pennsylvania and Ohio extra family at $8@10; and fancy at $11@16, as to quality. Rye Flour is unchanged. 100 barrels sold at $4·75, and a small lot at $5. In Corn Meal nothing doing to fix quotations.

The receipts of Wheat are small, and it is in demand at yesterday's quotations. Sales of 7200 bushels Amber on secret terms, and 500 bushels common and good sold at $2 10@2 55 ₱ bushel. Rye is steady at 92c. Corn is in good request, and 5000 bushels yellow sold at 77c. Oats are firm at the advance noted yesterday, and further sales of 3000 bushels were made at 60c. In Barley and Malt no change.

Whisky is unchanged. Small sales of Pennsylvania at $2 25@2·26 and Ohio at $2 28.

—Mr. Gye, the director of Covent Garden, has engaged our favorite Brignoli for the present season in London.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.*]

SATURDAY NIGHT.

THE GREAT PHILADELPHIA WEEKLY

LITERARY PAPER,

OUT TO-DAY.

Read the following list of contents for this week's number:—

THE ASHTONS: OR, THE RIVAL LOVERS. One of the most brilliant romances of the day, by a popular author, begun in this number.
MAUDE LUTTON; OR, THE FLAW IN THE GEM. Three more chapters of this noble story.
INSANITY. A thrilling and graphic sketch of the inmates of Blockley. One of the most powerful local sketches ever published in a Philadelphia paper.
THE STORY OF THE GUILLOTINE.
MR. JONES' CONNUBIAL FELICITY.
A FAMILY OF SUICIDES. PARISIAN FASHIONS.
THE GRENADIER'S STORY. CHINESE WOMEN.
THE QUEEN'S COURT. WEDDING RINGS.
UNDER THE SEA; THE STORY OF A DIVER.
GOING OUT TO TAKE A DRINK.
EXHAUSTIVE LANGUAGE.
MARRIAGE. FASHIONABLE GOSSIP.
JOHN QUILL AS A TRAGEDIAN.
OVER THE WAY.
OUR CHESS COLUMN. THE TRUE REMEDY.
INDECENT PICTURES.
SECOND STREET BLACKSTERS.
THE LOITERER ABOUT TOWN.
DRAMATIC CRIFICISMS.
BITS OF HOME NEWS. SPICY FOREIGN ITEMS.
CHOICE POETRY.
INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS MATTER.
ABLE EDITORIALS ON POPULAR TOPICS.
ORIGINAL HUMOR, ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.

DAVIS & ELVERSON,
PUBLISHERS.

N. E. Cor. THIRD AND CHESNUT STREETS.

For sale by News Dealers everywhere. It

DR. SEIBS ON THE APOCALYPSE.—Conclusion of the Seven Epistles. Sunday Evening, 8 o'clock. RACE St., below Sixth. 4 13 2t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 11, 1866.

One Thousand Dollars Reward.

Whereas, The family of CHRISTOPHER DEERING, consisting of himself, wife, niece, and four children, have been murdered under circumstances of frightful atrocity, in the First Ward of this city. I do hereby offer a reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS for such information as shall lead to the detection and conviction of the perpetrator or perpetrators of this most horrible deed.

MORTON McMICHAEL,
4 12 3t MAYOR.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS—Office, S. W. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12, 1866.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 16th inst., for the Grading of Christian street, from Gray's Ferry Road to Sutherland avenue; the said grading to be done by the cubic yard, and to the established grade of the city.

All gravel that may be suitable for paving or repairing streets will be reserved by the Department of Highways, and to be delivered on any place that may be designated by the Department within two squares of the place of grading.

W. W. SMEDLEY,
4 12 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

CONCERT HALL.—THE HON. JOHN W. FORNEY will address the citizens of Philadelphia, under the auspices of the BANNEKER INSTITUTE, on

THURSDAY EVENING, April 19 1866.

Subject—"Has the War for Human Freedom been fought in vain?"

Admission, 25 cents. Tickets for sale at PUGH'S, SIXTH and CHESNUT Streets, and at TRUMPLER'S, SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. 4 12 7t

THE GREAT NEW ENGLAND REMEDY!—

DR. J. W. POLAND'S
WHITE PINE COMPOUND

Is now offered to the afflicted throughout the country, after having been proved by the test of eleven years, in the New England States, where its merits have become as well known as the tree from which, in part, it derives its virtues.

THE WHITE PINE COMPOUND CURES

Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Diptheria, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections generally.

It is a Remarkable Remedy for Kidney Complaints. Diabetes, Difficulty of Voiding Urine, Bleeding from the Kidneys and Bladder, Gravel, and other complaints.

Give a trial if you would learn the value of a good and tried medicine. It is pleasant, safe, and sure.

Sold by druggists and dealers in medicine generally.

GEORGE W. SWETT, M. D., Proprietor,
1 22 mw 13m BOSTON, Mass.

BARGAINS IN FINE CLOTHING

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

'Brown Stone Clothing Hall,"

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street.

NEW STOCK AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

Having sold out our stock of Clothing for Gentlemen and Boys, carried over from the late fire, our entire stock of

FASHIONABLE READY-MADE CLOTHING IS THE NEWEST,

As Our Prices are the Lowest.

MAGNIFICENT SPRING STOCK

Now Ready, to Suit Everybody.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.

Our newly-fitted up Custom Department now contains the largest assortment of all the fashionable New Fabrics for our patrons to select from.

SUITS, CIVIL AND MILITARY,

MADE UP TO ORDER PROMPTLY,

In the highest style, and at moderate prices.

Boys' Clothing.

In this Department of our Stock is also unrivalled.

THE BEST IN THE CITY,

At the Lowest Prices.

Orders executed at shortest notice.

THE CHOICEST STOCK OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING

IN PHILADELPHIA.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

"Brown Stone Clothing Hall,"

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street

4 11 w 2t 4p]

AT THE LATE "GRAND TRIAL" OF SEWING MACHINES THE WILLCOX & GIBBS GAINED the Highest Premium.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co.

No. 720 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

AT THE LATE "GRAND TRIAL" OF SEWING MACHINES THE WILLCOX & GIBBS fully sustained their SUPERIORITY over Third Premium Machines.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

WILL OPEN THIS MORNING,

MAGNIFICENT QUALITY

FOULARD SILKS.

WHITE GROUND COLORED FIGURES.

COLORED GROUNDS WITH FIGURES.

WHITE GROUNDS WITH DOTS.

COLORED GROUNDS WITH DOTS.

4 12 2t4p

WHITE AND COLORED GROUND STRIPES.

THIS is a personal invitation to the reader to examine our new styles of SPRING CLOTHING. Cassimere Suits for $16, and Black Suits for $22. Finer Suits, all prices up to $75. WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL, SOUTHEAST CORNER SIXTH and MARKET Sts.

726 CHESNUT STREET.—We are prepared to offer TO WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUYERS OUR SPLENDID STOCK OF MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS, AT A VERY LARGE REDUCTION FROM RECENT PRICES.

Our stock includes all the latest shapes of STRAW HATS, STRAW BONNETS, AND GYPSIES. BONNET MATERIALS OF EVERY KIND, IN EVERY SHADE. RIBBONS ALL WIDTHS AND COLORS, TO MATCH MATERIALS. FINE LACES, ILLUSION NETS, ETC. ETC. ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, OF THE CHOICEST AND MOST DESIRABLE STYLES.

We solicit an inspection of our stock, and do not doubt that for completeness of assortment and moderation of price it cannot be equalled.

Give us a call.

WEYL & ROSENHEIM,
4 13 fmw 12t No. 726 CHESNUT Street.

SHAWLS AND MANTLES.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND Street.

NOW OPEN,

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

SHETLAND SHAWLS.

LAMA SHAWLS,

SILK AND CASHMERE SHAWLS.

LAMA AND PUSHER LACE POINTS AND BORNOUS.

LATEST STYLES 4 13 5trp

CLOTH AND SILK MANTLES AND SACKS.

EUROPEAN TAN BATHS' INSTITUTE, under the supervision of DR. PLANITZ, No. 12 N. NINTH Street.

For the cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Hysteric or Epileptic Convulsions, and all maladies originating from defects in the body, of the blood, such as Piles, Tetter, open Wounds, etc. Obtuse or Withered Limbs recover their sensibility, and the flesh its healthy form.

Patients, while under treatment, can be accommodated with board at the Institute. [4 13 1mrp

A CARD TO MY FELLOW-CITIZENS SUFFERING FROM PARALYSIS.

Having suffered for a period of eight years with Paralysis, and having experienced the treatment of a number of physicians, both in this country and Europe, all of which treatments had failed to perform a cure, I take great pleasure in recommending the TAN BATHS of Dr. PLANITZ, No. 12 N. NINTH Street. From the use of twelve of his baths I have completely regained my health, my system at the time of their commencement being thoroughly poisoned from the use of drugs and minerals which had been given me.

I am too happy to say that my blood, through the treatment of Dr. Planitz, is now thoroughly cleansed, and my limbs, over which I had no control, are strong and healthy. In short, I am now a well man, and if any sufferers wish further information, I will cheerfully give it on application to me.

H. FRITSCHE.
4 13 6trp No. 47 N. WATER Street.

JUST RECEIVED,

A FULL LINE OF

ZEPHYR WORSTED,

FOR SPRING SALES.

SOLD FULL WEIGHT.

SLIPPERS IN ZEPHYR AND BEADS.
CUSHIONS IN ZEPHYR AND BEADS.
BUTTONS AND ORNAMENTS.
CLUNEY LACE.
A FULL LINE OF STAPLE TRIMMINGS.

RAPSON'S
4 5 6t[illegible] TRIMMINGS AND ZEPHYR STORE,
N. W. Corner of EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets.

SPRING.

WILLIAM D. ROGERS,

COACH AND LIGHT CARRIAGE BUILDER,

Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA. 3 28 2m4p

BABBITTONIAN SELF-TEACHING PENMANship, easy to acquirement, and the most beautiful extant, calculated to produce a revolution in writing. Prof. Erskine's Babbittonian Pens, best in the world. Agents wanted. Samples sent for 40. ANDREW J. REILLY, No. 708 S. FIFTH Street. 1t*

A. S. ROBINSON'S

SECOND

Large Sale of Splendid

OIL PAINTINGS,

In Elegant Ornamental Gold Gilt Frames

WILL TAKE PLACE AT

No. 910 CHESNUT Street,

ON

Wednesday and Thursday Evenings,

APRIL 18 and 19,

AT 7½ O'CLOCK.

The public are respectfully invited to visit his Galleries, where the Paintings are upon

EXHIBITION,

FREE, DAY AND EVENING

UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK.

B. SCOTT, Jr.,
4 10 AUCTIONEER.

IMPORTANT

TO SILVER MINING COMPANIES.

THE

COMMERCIAL LIST

AND

PRICE CURRENT,

ON SATURDAY, WILL CONTAIN THE

General Mining Law of Nevada,

As adopted by the Legislature to govern the location and working of all Mines in that State.

Also, Latest Intelligence in regard to

GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, OIL, ETC. ETC.

SHIPPING NEWS, ETC. [4 12 2t

BEDDING
AND
FEATHER WAREHOUSE,
TENTH STREET,
BELOW ARCH.

Feather Beds, Bolsters, Pillows, Mattresses of all kinds; Blankets, Comfortables, Counterpanes, white and colored; Spring Beds; Spring Cots; Iron Bedsteads; Cushions, and all other articles in the line of business.

AMOS HILLBORN,
No 44 North TENTH Street,
Below Arch.



GROVER & BAKER'S FIRST PREMIUM ELASTIC STITCH AND LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES, with latest improvements, No. 730 Chesnut street, Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg. 2 1 3m4p

ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE!

INCORPORATED 1864.

THOMAS E. CAHILL, President.
JOHN GOODYEAR, Secretary.
HENRY THOMAS, Superintendent.

COLD SPRING ICE AND COAL COMPANY,

Dealers in and Shippers of Ice and Coal.

We are now prepared to furnish BEST QUALITY Ice, in large or small quantities, to hotels, steamboats, ice cream saloons, families, offices, etc., and at the LOWEST MARKET RATES. Ice served DAILY in all paved limits of the consolidated city, West Philadelphia, Mantua, Richmond, and Germantown. Your custom and influence is most respectfully solicited. You can rely on being served respectably with a first-rate article and PROMPTLY. Send your order to

OFFICE, No. 435 WALNUT STREET.

DEPOTS.

S. W. corner TWELFTH and WILLOW Streets.
North Pennsylvania Railroad, and MASTER Street.
LOMBARD and TWENTY-FIFTH Streets.
PINE Street Wharf, Schuylkill. 4 7 2m4p

GROVER & BAKER'S IMPROVED SHUTTLE OR "LOCK" STITCH SEWING MACHINES. No. 1 and No. 9 for Tailors, Shoemakers, Saddlers, etc. No. 730 Chesnut street Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg

THE IMPENDING WAR IN GERMANY.

The Austrian Armaments—A Panic in Trade.

Count Von Bismarcks' organ, the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* of Berlin, says:—

"It is evident from what is already known as to the Austrian armaments, that three army corps are in process of formation and are respectively stationed at Cracow, in Austrian Silesia, and in Bohemia. The city of Cracow is to be fortified and armed with all possible despatch, and is to serve as the central point of the 1st Corps The railway from Cracow to Myslowitz, and the line of the Vistula up to the Prussian frontier support this object. The troops hitherto in Cracow have been mostly sent on to Bohemia, and are being replaced by forces from Gallicia. The 2d Corps, now assembling in Austrian Silesia, has a definite strategic direction in the Oder and the railway from Weisskirchen to Oderberg, and is covered on the flank by the Cracow Corps. The towns in these parts are being garrisoned The 3d Corps is gathering in Bohemia, and seems especially strong in the department of artillery," whence the *Norddeutsche* concludes that "the Bohemian army, which is mixed up by furlough-men from other parts of the country, is intended to act upon the defensive, while the corps at Cracow and in Austrian Silesia have probably a defensive mission.

"Furlough and six years' reserve men are called in. Belzitz, Biala, Teschen, and other places hitherto unoccupied, are receiving garrisons. The military in the railway trains are almost exclusively reserve men. Horse-dealers are quietly buying up horses. Prussian customs officials stationed, according to treaty, upon the Austrian frontier, have been abused as 'Prussian dogs' by soldiers passing through The supervision of travellers going to Prussia and Russia is now exceedingly strict."

General Benedek has been appointed the Austrian Commander-in Chief.

The money article of the London *Times* of March 27 says:—

"The advices from Frankfort state that the Bourse was much agitated during the whole of the past week from the warlike rumors and the armaments in Austria and Prussia Austrian stocks and Vienna currency went down five per cent., and even American bonds remained flat, notwithstanding the fall in the gold premium at New York. It was not until Friday, when the Prussian Government journals began to alter their high language, and when *La France* announced that the French Government had told Count Goltz that the Schleswig-Holstein question could be settled only by a conference of the great powers, that a better feeling grew up, and prices partially recovered. Nobody, it is said, believed in ultimate war, "but it was apprehended that Count Bismarck would continue to play his desperate game quite long enough to cripple trade and commerce, and to frighten capitalists.' Business is already much impeded, and commercial travellers send no orders."

It is rumored that, in the event of war, Italy will strike for the recovery of Venice.

The Insurrection in Mount Lebanon.

A letter received at the rooms of the American Board of Foreign Missions in New York, from Beyrout, under date of March 7, says:—

"The rebellion in Northern Lebanon, started by the priests, is ended. The people have submitted to Daoud Pasha, and the rebel leader, Yusef Keram, has fled. It was declared a holy war by the Maronite clergy, and priests and monks armed and fought against the Government. Several priests have been killed. They mouted the people to rebellion by promises of salvation. They declared the Virgin Mary to be at the head of the rebel army, and Yusef Keram under her protection. Now the rebel mob has been dispersed, and Yusef has fled to parts unknown. The poor deluded fellaheen, who gave up all at the order of their priests, have either been shot by the Turkish regulars, or captured and imprisoned or laid down their arms. The supreme power of the Maronite patriarch in Northern Lebanon is broken. Daoud Pasha is now to be the only ruler of the Maronite holy mountain We may hope for the best results in due time. The Bible has hitherto been virtually excluded from that region. Now no one can hinder its distribution there. The Governor of the mountain is now free to carry into effect his enlightened plans for the elevation and civilization of the Lebanon population. Let it be our prayer that the pure Gospel may keep pace with all the material progress of the country."

Daoud Pasha is an Armenian Catholic Christian, appointed Governor of Lebanon by the Porte at the instance of the foreign powers. He is a man of enlightened views and liberal policy.

OUR MERCANTILE MARINE.

Rapid Growth of American Commerce Since the War—Nine Hundred Vessels in Service.

From the New York Evening Post.

During the year which has elapsed since the end of the Rebellion our merchants have displayed great enterprise in the restoration of American shipping. The ravages committed by the Anglo-Rebel privateers swept away many vessels, and more than a thousand were transferred to foreign flags, so that the foreign carrying trade passed almost entirely out of the hands of American shippers. Scores of ships were moored at our wharves, while in the East Indies and other distant ports scores more lay idly at their anchors. shippers feared to charter American vessels, and our own merchants did not care to risk their capital upon oceans beset by piratical cruisers. This was the condition of affairs a year ago. To-day the ocean is again dotted with our ships, and the American flag is visible in all foreign ports.

The war has entirely changed the character of our coasting trade, and steam has in a great measure superseded canvas. Ports which before the war were supplied by small sailing vessels now enjoy the advantages of steam communications, and all freights except coals and bulky articles find quicker means of transportation. Our shipyards weekly add to the numbers of our mercantile fleet, and the new vessels are generally of a better class than former models.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company has constructed two of the largest wooden steamers in the world for the Pacific trade, and others will soon follow. American steamers are also appearing on the South American coast, and the Brazilians, in chartering steamers for conveying troops up the River Plate, selected ours in preference to those of any other country. A number of English steamers were sent out to Brazil for charter, but all of them failed to find a demand. Steam lines have also been organized and are in successful operation on the northwest coast of America, and new steamers for this route will be sent out during the year A steamer is now fitting out here for the China trade.

The following statement shows the number and class of the American vessels now engaged in foreign trade. The list is not so large as that of five years ago, but it is steadily on the increase:—

East India and Pacific Fleet.—Ships, 226; barques, 163; brigs, 26; schooners, 4; steamers, 3. Total, 422. Tonnage about 337,600.

Fleet from United States to California—Ships, 42; barques, 4; brigs. 1; schooners, 1; steamers, 2. Total, 50. Tonnage about 40,000.

Fleet from California to Europe.—Ships, 59 Tonnage about 63,000.

Australian Fleet—Ships, 39; barques, 24; total, 68. Tonnage about 50 400.

South American Fleet.—Ships, 31; barques, 117; brigs. 91; schoners, 5; steamers, 5; total, 249. Tonnage about 99,000.

Recapitulation.—Ships, 397; barques, 332; brigs, 118; schooners, 10; steamers, 10; total vessels, 867. Total tonnage, 599,600.

The foregoing statement refers only to vessels on voyages either outward or homeward bound, and does not include any of the European traders.

The following list includes only American vessels loading at the port of New York for foreign ports:—Ships, 17; barques, 3; brigs, 4; schooners, 6; steamers, 9. Total, 39. Tonnage about 31,200.

The grand total of vessels in the foreign trade, not including California and Havana steamers, is 906. The grand total of tonnage is 624,800.

From these figures we may gather some interesting facts. The value of these vessels, at a rough estimate, is not far from $73,380,000 exclusive of their cargoes. Over sixteen thousand men and officers are employed on board of them, and it requires about $640,000 to pay their monthly wages, or $7,680,000 per annum. $4800 per day, or $1,952,000 per year, is paid for rations.

CONFLEXION OF CONGRESS.—The Chicago *Republican* ciphers out the would-be Congress in case the Southern delegations were admitted. There are now in the House of Representatives 140 Republicans and 45 Democrats. If the 58 representatives of the eleven recovered States were to gain admittance, and all side with the Democrats, the latter would then command 103 votes, being thirty-seven less than the number cast by the Republicans. There are now in the Senate 33 Republicans, 10 Democrats, and 6 "Johnsonians." In case the 22 Southern applicants for seats were all admitted, there would be an accession of 20 votes to the Democratic-Johnson party, while Messrs. Underwood, of Virginia, and Fowler, of Tennessee, would certainly range themselves with the Republicans. This would make the complexion of the Senate as follows:—Administration men, 36; anti-Administration, 35—that is on the supposition that Messrs. Doolittle, Dixon, and Lane should still continue to vote with the President.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—An immense audience assembled last evening, at the Academy of Music, to witness the grand fairy, comic pantomime of the *Golden Egg*, as produced by the Ravels. Antoine and Gabriel Ravel, Young America, and Madlle Pepita were received with great applause The *Golden Egg* will be repeated this evening, with other entertainments. To-morrow (Saturday) afternoon the great Ravels give a matinee performance for the special accommodation of ladies and children.

Mr. Wheatley is a manager of experience and tact He has not managed a New York public for nothing. After delighting us with Madlle Pepita, astonishing us with "Young America," and entertaining us with our old friends, Antoine and Gabriel Ravel, he now brings us the great Francoi, thus completing the trio which has no equal in the world. François will make his first appearance on Monday.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—This evening this theatre will be crowded from pit to dome, if there is any gratitude in the public, for Miss Josie Orton has been indefatigable, in her efforts to entertain the public. Besides the great parts in which she has distinguished herself and made herself a great artistic reputation, she has given brilliancy to every piece by taking parts that many in her position would have refused. The bill offered this evening is a most varied one Elegant high-toned comedy in *The Love Duel*, or, rather, *The Ladies' Battle*, domestic comedy in the popular comedy of *Married Life* and roaring fun in the farce of *Sketches in India*. Mr. George Clarke will recite Hood's short poem, in which there is the pathos of a life time, "The Bridge of Sighs." Mr. Birfield has added to the gala by composing a special redowa for the occasion, called by the name of the beneficiary.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—El Nino Eddie—the wonder of the world—now performing at this popular theatre, is, without exception, the cleverest artiste we have ever witnessed not excepting Blondin. His performance is truly wonderful, and his summersault on the rope from feet to feet perfectly electrifies the audience. His ascension on a wire from the extreme back of the stage (which is one of the deepest in the States) to the dome of the theatre, with a boy on his back, is miraculous, and must be seen to be believed. Our readers must remember that the above artist is only ten years of age, and if space would permit we could write columns on his skill, grace, and courage. We understand he sails for Europe on the 5th of next month.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Mr Murdoch will play "Hamlet" for the last time. We are soon to see the "Hamlet" of our modern school, Booth, so that, besides the gratification of witnessing Mr. Murdoch's admirably studied, careful, and beautiful performance, it will be curious to remember it, and contrast it with that of another great actor, who has given mind and time to this, above all other parts of the Shakespearian drama. This will be the last night but one of Mr. Murdoch's engagement. It has been such an ovation as he deserved—an ovation that has shown the taste and appreciation of Philadelphia for the highest order of genius.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mrs. Bowers takes her last benefit this evening. She will produce the ever popular *Peep O' Day*, in which she created so great a sensation in London, as well as in this country. The touching simplicity of her "Kathleen" contrasts admirably with the higher order of characters she has been presenting. After the *Peep O' Day*, the comedy of *The Day After the Wedding* will be presented, Mrs. Bowers in the elegant but fiery "Lady Elizabeth Freelove" Mr. McCollom will play "Harry Kavanagh" and "Colonel Freelove."

PERELLI.—Perelli's opera will recommence on Monday. The great success of the season, *Lucrezia*, with the fine tragic prima donna, Miss Davis, will be a great attraction Mr. Waterman and Mr. Taylor and Miss Demegre are all admirable in this opera, which equalled representations at operas not claiming the modest rank of amateurs. *Linda*, with Miss Howlett, will be given on Monday.

THE GERMANIA.—The following is the programme for the Germania rehearsal to-morrow afternoon:—

Ouverture—Fenella	Auber
Song—Wiedersehen	Diethe
Ideale Waltz	Lanner
B Minor Concerto for Piano	Hummel
(Performed by C. H. Jarvis and Germania Orchestra.)	
Selection from *L'Africaine*	Meyerbeer

IS IT A COMING STORM?—We hear of bank failures and of the suspension of commercial houses occasionally, of late—the result, generally, of wild speculation and reckless ventures. Yet these occasional occurrences have their significance to careful and thoughtful observers of events. They appear to be the dull and ominous rumblings of a distant thunder storm that is gradually approaching, and that will by-and-by overshadow and startle us with a terrific shock. Let all business men—nay, all classes of men, put their houses in order. Keep your accounts snugly up. Avoid debt and uncertain credits. Rein in your steeds of speculation. Economize your resources wisely and prudently. Prepare for the storm, so that when it does come, you will not be struck down and overwhelmed by it; and even if it should not come, as we sincerely hope it will not, you will be better able to ride upon the waves of fortune, than if it should come, you would be to withstand the dashing billows of panic and misfortune. In such a time as this, let men see to their standing ground.—*Chicago Journal.*

EMIGRATION OF FREEDMEN.—The Charleston *Courier* reports that three thousand two hundred freedmen have emigrated from North Carolina during the last three months, to Massachusetts, Connecticut, and the other New England States, on contracts to work at twenty dollars per month, and that more will follow.

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At present, land sufficient to keep one hand employed, and a garden well supplied with fruit, and planted abundantly with vegetables, are reserved with the dwelling; the spring tillages and harvests are rented on shares A purchaser can therefore take possession immediately, without embarrassment to himself or the operations of the farm.

It is first-class property, in a highly improved neighborhood, and is offered below the present market price of such land.

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LOST OR MISLAID, A PERPETUAL POLICY OF INSURANCE, issued by the Fire Association of Philadelphia, to JACOB BASLER, for $1000, dated July 13, 1860. Any information thereof will be received by C. ENGELHOFER,
3 21 1mrp Attorney-at-law, No. 407 North FIFTH St.

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MODERN ECCENTRICS.

Scores, nay, hundreds of volumes have been gathered upon the oddity of character which mankind, in all ages, have presented to the observant writer who loves to "shoot folly as it flies." Voltaire has said, "Every country has its foolish notions. . . . Let us not laugh at any people;" but it would be difficult to find any age which has not its curiosities of character to be laughed at and turned to still better account; for, of whatever period we write, something may be done in the way of ridicule towards turning the popular opinion. Diogenes owes much of his celebrity to his contempt of comfort, by living in a tub, and his oddity of manner. Orator Henley preached from his "gilt tub" in Clare Market, and thus earned commemoration in the *Dunciad*:—

Still break the benches, Henley, with thy strain,
While Sherlock, Hare, and Gibson preach in vain;
Oh, worthy thou of Egypt's wise abodes,
A decent priest, where monkeys were the gods!
But Fate with butchers placed thy priestly stall,
Meek modern faith to murder, hack, and haul.

Eccentricity has its badge and characteristics by which it gains distinction and notoriety, and which, in some cases, serve as a lure to real excellence. The preaching of Rowland Hill is allowed to have been excellent; but his great popularity was won by his eccentric manner, and the many piquant anecdotes and witticisms, and sallies of humor unorthodox, with which, during his long ministry, he interlarded his sermons. However, he thought the end justified the means; and certain it is that it drew very large congregations. The personal allusions to his wife, which Rowland Hill is related to have used in the pulpit, were, however, fictitious, and at which Hill expressed great indignation. "It is an abominable untruth," he would exclaim, "derogatory to my character as a Christian and a gentleman. They would make me out a bear."

The success of Edward Irving, the popular minister of the National Scotch Church in London, was of a more mixed character. His sermons were not liked at first, and it was not until he was recognized by Dr. Chalmers that Irving became popular. But he was turned out of his church, and treated as a madman, and he died an outcast heretic. "There was no harm in the man," says a contemporary, "and what errors he entertained or extravagances he allowed, in connection with supposed miraculous gifts, were certain, in due time to burn themselves out. It was not so much the error of his doctrine as the peculiarity of his manner, the torrent of his eloquence, his superlative want of tact, that provoked his enemies and frightened his friends. The strength of his faith was wonderful. Once, when he was called to the bedside of a dying man late at night, he went forth, but presently returned, and beckoned one of his friends to accompany him. The reason was, that he really believed in the efficacy of prayer, and held to the promise, 'If *two* of you shall agree on earth as touching anything that ye shall ask, it shall be done.' It was necessary, therefore, that two should go to the sick man. So, also, he had a child that died in infancy, to whom he was in the habit of addressing 'words of godliness to nourish the faith that was in him;' and Irving adds, that 'the patient heed of the child was wonderful.' He really believed that the infant, by some incomprehensible process, could group what he was saying, and profit by it. His love for children verged upon eccentricity; and he, a man of mark in London at that time, might be seen day by day, stalking along the streets of Pentonville of an afternoon, his wife by his side, and his baby in his arms."

No great cause was ever inaugurated with more eccentric or more genuine fervor than the advocacy of temperance principles by Father Mathew, the Capuchin friar. "Here goes, in the name of God!" said the Father, on the 10th of April, 1838, when he pledged his name in the cause of temperance, and together with the Protestant priest, Charles Duncombe, the Unitarian philanthopist, Richard Dowden, and the stout Quaker, William Martin, publicly inaugurated a movement at Cork destined in a few years to count its converts by millions, and to spread its influence as far as the English language was spoken. In this good work, the habitually impulsive temperament of the Irish was acted upon for the purest and most beneficial of purposes; and one element of its success lay in the unselfishness of the Father, who was himself a serious sufferer by the results of his philanthropic exertions. A distillery in the south of Ireland, belonging to his family, and from which he himself derived a large income, was shut up in consequence of the disuse of whisky among the lower orders, occasioned by his preaching. But his "Riverance" was most unscrupulously tyrannized over by his servant John, a wizened old bachelor, with a red nose, privately nourished by Bacchus; and he was only checked in his evil doings when the Father, more exasperated than usual, exclaimed, "John, if you go on in this way, I must certainly leave this house." On one occasion there was a frightful smack of whisky pervading the pure element which graced the board, which he accounted for by saying he had placed the forbidden liquid, with which he "cleansed his tins," in the jug by mistake.

The temperance cause prospered, but Father Mathew, through his excentric love of giving, found it impossible to keep out of debt, which ever kept him in thraldom. The hour of his deepest bitterness was when, while publicly administering the pledge in Dublin, he was arrested for the balance of an account due to a medal manufacturer; the bailiff to whom the duty was intrusted kneeling down among the crowd, asking his blessing, and then quietly showing him the writ. This is one of the many anecdotes told by Mr. Maguire, in his admirable "Life of Father Mathew," who, we learn from the same authority, at a large party, attempted to make a convert of Lord Brougham, who resisted, good-humoredly but resolutely, the efforts of his dangerous neighbor. "I drink very little wine," said Lord Brougham; "only half a glass at luncheon, and two half glasses at dinner; and though my medical adviser told me I should increase the quantity, I refused to do so." "They are wrong, my lord, in advising you to increase the quantity, as you are wrong in taking the small quantity you do; but I have my hopes of you." And so, after a pleasant resistance on the part of the learned lord, Father Mathew invested his lordship with the silver medal and ribbon, the insignia and collar of the Order of the Bath. "Then I will keep it," said Lord Brougham, "and take it to the House, where I shall be sure to meet the old Lord ——, the worst of liquor, and I will put it on him." Lord Brougham was as good as his word; for, on meeting the veteran peer, he said:—"Lord ——, I have a present from Father Mathew for you," and passed the ribbon quietly over his neck. "Then I'll tell you what it is, Brougham, by ——, I will keep sober for this day," said his lordship, who kept his word, to the great amusement of his friends.

One of the most eccentric emblems set up in our time was the woodcut of a gridiron, which for many years headed the *Political Register* of William Cobbett, as a sign of the political martyrdom which he avowed he was prepared to undergo, upon certain conditions. He often threatened to set up an iron gridiron over his publishing office in Bolt court and Fleet street, but did not carry his threat into execution. The gridiron will be recollected as one of the emblems of St. Lawrence, and we see it as a large gilt vane of one of the city churches dedicated to the saint. As he was broiled on a gridiron for refusing to give up the treasures of the church committed to his care, so Cobbett vowed that he would consent to be broiled upon a gridiron, in his *Register*, dated Long Island, on the 24th of September, 1819, wherein he wrote the well-known prophecy on Peel's Cash Payment bill of that year, as follows:—"I, William Cobbett, assert that to carry their bill into effect is impossible; and I say that if this bill be carried into full effect, I will give Castlereagh leave to lay me on a gridiron, and broil me alive, while Sidmouth may stir the coals, and Canning stand by and laugh at my groans."

On the hoisting of the gridiron in triumph, he wrote and published the fulfilment of his prophecy by the following statement:—"Peel's Bill, together with the law about small notes, which last were in force when Peel's Bill was passed—these laws, all taken together, if they had gone into effect, would have put an end to all small notes on the 1st day of May, 1823; but to precede this blowing up of the whole of the funding system, an act was passed, in the month of July, 1822, to prevent these laws, and especially that part of Peel's Bill which put an end to small Bank of England notes, from going into full effect; thus the system received a respite, but thus did the Parliament fulfil the above prophecy of September, 1819."

A large sign gridiron was actually made for Mr. Cobbett. It was made of dimensions sufficient for him to have lain thereon (he was six feet high); the implement was gilt, and we remember to have seen it displayed in the office window in Fleet street; but it was never hoisted outside the office. It was long to be seen on the gable end of a building next Mr. Cobbett's house at Kensington. Cobbett possessed extraordinary native vigor of mind; but every portion of his history is marked by strange blunders. Shakespeare, the British Museum, antiquity, posterity, America, France, Germany, are, one and all, either wholly indifferent to him, or the objects of his bitter contempt. He absurdly designated the British Museum as a "bundle of dead insects." When he had a subject that suited him, he is said to have handled it not as an accomplished writer, but "with the perfect and inimitable art with which a dog picks a bone."

Eccentricity in men of science is not rare. The Hon. Henry Cavendish, who demonstrated, in 1781, the composition of water, was a remarkable instance. He was an excellent mathematician, electrician, astronomer, meteorologist, geologist, and as a chemist shot far ahead of his contemporaries. But he was a sort of methodical recluse, and an enormous fortune left him by his uncle did little to change his habits. His shyness and aversion to society bordered on disease. To be looked at or addressed by a stranger seemed to give him positive pain, when he would dart away as if hurt. At Sir Joseph Banks' *soirees* he would stand for a long time on the landing, afraid to face the company. At one of these parties the titles and qualifications of Cavendish were formally recited when he was introduced to an Austrian gentleman. The Austrian became complimentary, saying his chief reason for coming to London was to see and converse with Cavendish, one of the greatest ornaments of the age, and one of the most illustrious philosophers that ever existed. Cavendish answered not a word, but stood with his eyes cast down, abashed, and in misery. At last, seeing an opening in the crowd, he flew to the door, nor did he stop till he reached his carriage and drove directly home. Any attempt to draw him into conversation was almost certain to fail, and Dr. Wollaston's recipe for treating with him usually answered best:—"The way to talk to Cavendish is, never to look at him, but to talk as if it were into a vacancy, and then it is not unlikely you may set him going."

Among the anecdotes which floated about, it is related that Cavendish, the club Cræsus, attended the meetings of the Royal Society Club with only money enough in his pocket to pay for his dinner; that he declined taking tavern soup, picked his teeth with a fork, invariably hung his hat upon the same peg, and always stuck his cane in his right boot. More apocryphal is the anecdote that one evening Cavendish observed a pretty girl looking out from an upper window on the opposite side of the street, watching the philosophers at dinner. She attracted notice, and one by one they got up, and mustered round the window to admire the fair one. Cavendish, who thought they were looking at the moon, bustled up to them in his odd way, and when he saw the real object of attraction, turned away with intense disgust, and grunted out, "Pshaw!" the more amorous conduct of his brother philosophers having horrified the woman-hating Cavendish.

If men were a trouble to him, women were his abhorrence. With his housekeeper he generally communicated with notes deposited on the hall-table. He would never see a female servant; and if an unlucky maid showed herself, she was instantly dismissed. To prevent inevitable encounters he had a second staircase erected in his villa at Clapham. In all his habits he was punctiliously regular, even to his hanging his hat upon the same peg. From an unvarying walk he was, however, driven by being gazed at. Two ladies led a gentleman on his track, in order that he might obtain a sight of the philosopher. As he was getting over a stile he saw, to his horror, that he was being watched, and he never appeared in that path again. That he was not quite merciless to the sex was proved by his saving a lady from the pursuit of a mad cow.

Cavendish's town-house was near the British Museum, at the corner of Gower street and Montague place. Few visitors were admitted, and those who crossed the threshold reported that books and apparatus were its chief furniture. He collected a large library of scientific books, hired a house for its reception in Dean street, Soho, and kept a librarian. When he wanted one of his own books, he went there as to a circulating library, and left a formal receipt for whatever he took away. Nearly the whole of his villa at Clapham was occupied as workshops; the upper rooms were an observatory, the drawing-room was a laboratory. On the lawn was a wooden stage, from which access could be had to a large tree, to the top of which Cavendish, in the course of his astronomical and meteorological observations and electrical experiments, occasionally ascended. His apparatus was roughly constructed, but was always exact and accurate.

His household was strangely managed. He received but little company, and the few guests were treated on all occasions to the same fare—a leg of mutton. One day, four scientific friends were to dine with him; when his housekeeper asked him what was to be got for dinner, Cavendish replied, "A leg of mutton."

"Sir," said she; "that will not be enough for five."

"Well, then, get two," was the reply.

Cavendish extended his eccentric reception to his own family. His heir, Lord George Cavendish, visited him once a year, and was allowed an audience of but half an hour. His great income was allowed to accumulate without attention. The bankers where he kept his account, finding they had in hand a balance of £80,000, apprized him of the same. The messenger was announced, and Cavendish, in great agitation, desired him to be sent up; and, as he entered the room, the ruffled philosopher cried, "What do you come here for? what do you want with me?"

"Sir, I thought it proper to wait on you, as we have a very large balance in hand of yours, and we wish your orders respecting it."

"If it is any trouble to you, I will take it out of your hands. Do not come here to plague me!"

"Not the least trouble to us, sir, not the least; but we thought you might like some of it to be invested."

"Well, well, what do you want to do?"

"Perhaps you would like £40,000 invested?"

"Do so, do so! and don't come here to trouble me, or I'll remove it," was the churlish finale of the interview.

Cavendish died in 1810, at the age of seventy-eight. He was then the largest holder of bank-stock in England. He owned £1,157,000 in different public funds; he had besides freehold property of £8000 a year, and a balance of £50,000 at his bankers'. He was long a member of the Royal Society Club, and it was reported at his death that he had left a thumping legacy to Lord Bessborough, in gratitude for his lordship's piquant conversation at the club meetings; but no such reason can be found in the will lodged at Doctors' Commons. Therein, Cavendish names three of his club-mates, namely:—Alexander Dalrymple to receive £5000, Dr. Hunter £3000, and Sir Charles Blagden (co-adjutor in the water question), £15,000. After certain other bequests, the will proceeds:—"The remainder of the funds (nearly £100,000) to be divided—one-sixth the Earl of Bessborough" while Lord George Henry Cavendish had two-sixths, instead of one: "it is, therefore," says Admiral Smyth, in his "History of the Royal Society Club," "patent that the money thus passed over from uncle to nephew was a mere consequence of relationship, and not at all owing to any flowers or powers of conversation at the Royal Society Club."

Cavendish never changed the fashion or cut of his dress, so that his appearance in 1810, in a costume of sixty years previously, was odd, and drew upon him the attention which he so much disliked. His complexion was fair, his temperament nervous, and his voice squeaking; the only portrait that exists of him was sketched without his knowledge. Dr. George Wilson, who has left a clever memoir of Cavendish, says, "an intellectual head, thinking, a pair of wonderful acute eyes, observing, a pair of very skilful hands, experimenting or recording, are all that I realize in reading his memorials."

It may take some readers by surprise to learn that there have been true believers in alchemy in our days. Dr. Price is commonly set down in popular journals as "the last of the alchemists;" he died in 1783, in his twenty-fifth year, by taking a draught of laurel-water rather than repeat his experiments before a committee of the Royal Society, on pain of expulsion.

At the beginning of the present century, some persons of eminence in science thought favorably of alchemy. Professor Robison, writing to James Watt, February 11, 1800, says, "The analysis of alkalies and alkaline earth will presently lead, I think, to the doctrine of a reciprocal convertibility of all things into all . . . . and I expect to see alchemy revive, and be as universally studied as ever."

Sir Walter Scott tells us that "about 1801, an adept lived, or rather starved, in the metropolis, in the person of an editor of an evening newspaper, who expected to compound the alkahest, if he could only keep his materials digested in his lamp-furnace for the space of seven years." Scott adds, in pleasant banter, "the lamp burnt brightly during six years, eleven months, and some odd days besides, and then unluckily it went out. Why it went out, the adept could never guess; but he was certain that if the flame could only have burnt to the end of the septenary cycle his experiment must have succeeded."

The last true believer in alchemy was not Dr. Price, but Peter Woulfe, the eminent chemist, and a fellow of the Royal Society, and who made experiments to show the nature of Mosaic gold. Little is known of Woulfe's private life. Sir Humphrey Davy states that Woulfe used to affix written passages and inscriptions of recommendations of his processes to Providence. Woulfe lived many years in chambers in the oldest portion of Barnard's Inn, Holborn, where his rooms were so filled with furnaces and apparatus that it was difficult to reach his fireside. Dr. Babington told Mr. Brande (the venerable chemist, who died last month) that he once put down his hat, and never could find it again, such was the confusion of boxes, packages, and parcels that lay about the room. Woulfe's breakfast-hour was 4 in the morning: a few of his select friends were occasionally invited, and gained entrance by a secret signal, knocking a certain number of times at the inner door of the chamber. He had long vainly searched for the Elixir, and attributed his repeated failures to the want of due preparation by pious and charitable acts. Whenever he wished to break an acquaintance, or felt himself offended, he resented the supposed injuries by sending a present to the offender, and never seeing him afterwards. These presents sometimes consisted of an expensive chemical product or preparation. He had a heroic remedy for illness, which was a journey to Edinburgh and back by the mail coach; and a cold taken on one of these expeditions terminated in inflammation of the lungs, of which he died in the year 1805. Of his last moments we received the following account from his executor, then treasurer of Barnard's Inn. By Woulfe's desire, his laundress shut up his chambers and left him, but returned at midnight, when Woulfe was still alive; next morning, however, she *found him dead!* His countenance was calm and serene, and apparently he had not moved from the position in his chair in which she had last left him.

Twenty years after Woulfe's death, in 1825, there was living at the village of Lilley, between Luton and Hitchin, one Kellerman, an "alchemist," who was believed by some of his neighbors to have discovered the philosopher's stone and the universal solvent. Here he had lived for twenty-three years, during fourteen of which he had pursued his alchemical researches with unremitting ardor, keeping eight assistants for superintending his crucibles, two at a time relieving each other every six hours; and he assured a visitor that he had exposed some preparations to intense heat for many months at a time; but that all except one crucible had burnt, and that, Kellerman said, contained the true "blacker than black," or "the powder of projection for producing gold." One of his assistants, however, protested that no gold had ever been found, and that no mercury had ever been fixed; adding that Kellerman could not have concealed it from his assistants, who frequently witnessed his severe disappointment at the result of his most elaborate experiments.

Kellerman's room was a realization of Tenier's alchemist; the floor was strewed with retorts, crucibles, alembics, jars, and bottles of various forms, intermingled with old books. He had been assured by some persons of kindred pursuits in London that they had made gold. He had studied the works of the ancient alchemists, and believed that he had discovered the key which they had kept secret, adding that he had pursued their system under the influence of new lights; and after suffering numerous disappointments, owing to the ambiguity with which they describe their processes, he had at length happily succeeded: had made gold, and could make as much more as he pleased, even to the extent of *paying off the national debt in the coin of the realm.* Kellerman grew eloquent upon the merits of the old alchemists, but ridiculed the blunders and impertinent assumptions of modern chemists. He quoted Roger and Francis Bacon; Paracelsus, Boyle, and Boerhaowe, and Woulfe (of Barnard's Inn) to rectify his pursuits. He alleged the Philopher's Stone to be a mere phrase to deceive the vulgar; but he fully credited the silly story of Dee's finding the Elixir of Glastonbury, by which means Kelly for a long time lived in princely splendor. Here we must leave our village alchemist.

Of late years there have been many revivals of alchemical pursuits. In 1850 there was printed in London a volume of considerable extent, entitled, "A Suggestive Inquiry into the Hermetic Mystery"—the work of a lady, by whom it has been suppressed; we have seen it described as "a learned and valuable book."

By this circumstance we are reminded that some five-and-thirty years since it came to our knowledge that a man of wealth and position in the city of London, an *adept* in alchemy, was held *in terrorem* by an unprincipled person, who extorted from him considerable sums of money under threats of exposure, which would have affected his mercantile interests.

Nevertheless, alchemy has, in the present day, its prophetic advocates, who predict what may be considered a return to its strangest belief. A Gottingen professor says, in the *Annales de Chimie*, No. 100, that in the nineteenth century the transmutation of metals will be generally known and practised. Every chemist and every artist will make gold; kitchen utensils will be of silver and even gold, which will contribute more than anything else to prolong life, poisoned at present by the oxide of copper, lead, and iron, which we daily swallow with our food. Before all this takes place we shall, doubtless, have many additions to our modern eccentrics.—*Temple Bar.*

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THOMAS NEILSON, Secretary. 3 30 5

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,

Of all descriptions, Always on hand,
Of all descriptions, Always on hand,

AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street.
One door below Seventh street
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANC COMPANY

INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.

OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNU STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

MARINE INSURANCE

ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT, To all parts of the w

INLAND INSURANCES

On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1865.

$100 000	United States 6 per cent. loan, '71	$105,000 00
120 000	" 6 " " '81	128 100 00
200,000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan, Treasury Notes	194 375 00
100 000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	90,555
84,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	83,250
125 000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112,812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
25 000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,75
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537 50
7,100	142 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,360 00
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250 00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,900 00
170 700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	170,700 0
$1,036,850	Par. Market value	$996 560 00
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for Insurances made	121,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	40 511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies. $ 135. Estimated value	2 910 0
	Cash in Banks $55,956 89	
	Cash in Drawer 678 48	56,635 37
		$1 253,630 18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John R. Penrose, James Traquair, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, George C. Leiper, Hugh Craig, Robert Burton, John D. Taylor, Samuel E. Stokes, J. F. Penistan, Henry Sloan, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooks, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvain, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, Pittsburg, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg

THOMAS C. HAND, President,
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 12 19

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

FRANKLIN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866,

$2,506,851 96.

Capital	$400 000 00
Accrued Surplus	944 543 15
Premiums	1,162,308 81
UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	$11,467 53.
INCOME FOR 1865	$310 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE **1829** *OVER*

$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N Bancker, Tobias Wagner, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, Edward C. Dale, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Francis W. Lewis, M. D. Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 3 t123

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT

INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 133 South FOURTH Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $10 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent. securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $16 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. Baird, of M. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street.
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work of Work, McCouch & Co.
George Martin, No. 322 Chesnut street. 11 3

THE PROVIDENT

LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania, Third Month 22d, 1865. INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, and GRANTS ANNUITIES.

CAPITAL, $150,000.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel R Shipley, Jeremiah Hacker, Joshua H. Morris, Richard Wood, Richard Cadbury, Henry Haines T. Wistar Brown, William C. Longstreth, Charles F. Coffin.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary. 7 29 5
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS

Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30 5

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL. No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge, M. B. Mahoney, John T. Lewis, William S. Grant, Robert W. Leaming, D. Clark Wharton, Samuel Wilcox, Lawrence Lewis, Jr., David Lewis, Benjamin Etting, Thomas H. Powers, A. B. McHenry, Edmond Castillon, Louis C. Norris

JOHN R. WUTHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 3 30 5

THE FORREST TRAGEDY.

Letter in Relation to the Murder on General Forrest's Plantation—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury—Forrest Taken to Friar's Point for Trial.

From the Memphis Post.

We are in receipt of a letter from an eye-witness of the tragic occurrence on General Forrest's plantation, last Saturday, which gives more complete and further details than have yet been published.

It will be seen that the Coroner's jury merely state in their verdict the cause of death, without asserting that the murder was committed in self-defense.

SUNFLOWER LANDING, Miss., March 31.—Allow me to give you an account of a serious and most unfortunate affair, which transpired here this afternoon. General Forrest had just returned, about 4 o'clock, from the landing, and, noticing from the paper that the cholera was reported in Mobile, went out to the quarters and set the freedmen, who had been allowed to quit work at noon, at work cutting drains about the houses and cleaning up the premises inhabited by them. A freedman by the name of Tom Edwards passed along, and was told by the General to fix about his quarters. He made no reply, but passed into his room, and, with his knife in his hand, commenced cursing and abusing his wife,. The General followed him and told him he must not abuse and whip his wife; that he would not allow it. Tom replied he would whip his wife when he pleased. The General said:—"If you don't stop and shut up I'll flail you with this broom;" giving him, at the same time, a light stroke on the shoulder with it, when Tom replied by striking at the General with his knife, cutting him on one of his fingers. The General then grasped an axe standing by, and struck Tom a blow on the head, which instantly killed him.

I arrived at the scene about 6 o'clock, and found about a hundred of the freedmen greatly excited, and disposed to mob violence.

Afterwards the General came out and made them a speech deploring the affair, and stating the particulars, and promising to await a legal examination. While some of the negroes exhibited an audacity that not two in a thousand white men would show, the others were controlled by the efforts of some of the most intelligent and better of the freedmen, and they finally dispersed to await the future. These are the facts as I saw and heard them.

The General has sent for the Deputy Sheriff, who passed here to-day. The citizens of the neighborhood are being notified, and will assemble to-morrow, when an investigation will be had and an inquest held. From the circumstances of the case, it will merit and attract much attention. That it is most unfortunate is felt by all, and by none so deeply as the General himself.

Being somewhat conversant with the existing relations of affairs here for some time past, I would respectfully request a suspension of opinion in this case, both North and South, until the facts are elicited by judicial proceedings.

SUNDAY, April 1, 4 P. M.—The following is the verdict of the Coroner's jury:—

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, COAHOMO COUNTY, April 1, 1866.—We, the jury of inquest, summoned to view the body of Thomas Edwards, a negro man or freedman, deceased, having been duly sworn, find that the said Edwards came to his death in the afternoon of the 31st ultimo, from a blow on the back of the head delivered by N. B. Forrest, with an axe, during an altercation between said parties, arising from the interference of said Forrest to prevent the deceased from abusing his (the deceased's) wife.

General Forrest has surrendered himself to W. W. Shaw, Deputy Sheriff of the county, and will proceed to Friar's Point.

An Evening with Verdi.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.

All the Parisian journals have mentioned a little informal reunion which took place last Wednesday, in the Avenue des Champs Elysees, at the residence of Maestro Verdi. Those of the readers of *L'Art Musicale* who have not read the other papers—which they are not absolutely compelled to do—will allow me to relate, in a few words, the object of this reunion in the house of a master who professes to have the greatest dread of *soirees* and receptions, and who declares that he a thousand times prefers to converse amicably and quietly with a little group of intimate friends, without being obliged to retire at the hour when real workers rise.

About a fortnight ago the editor of *L'Art Musicale* mentioned this fact, which, for brevity, rivals a telegraphic despatch:—"The celebrated sculptor Dantan has just finished a bust of Verdi." However, this brief notice caught the attention of amateurs, art critics, and Verdi's admirers in general, and some of them even went to Dantan's residence in the Rue Blanche, the charming Folie Dantan, and begged to see the work of this distinguished sculptor, of whom it may be said that he has two strings to his bow, or a chisel in each hand; one for caricatures, and the other for artistic creations. A few days later, all the principal Parisian journals spoke of the bust of Verdi.

La Patrie, for instance, says:—"The bust of Verdi, which Dantan has just finished, is life-size, although it appears much larger than nature, and, at the first glance, you recognize in it the author of *Il Trovatore*. The resemblance is most striking. You see there that large, pensive forehead, which would have delighted Gall; those arched eyebrows, so strongly marked, and the deep lines between them imprinted by study, thought, struggle, and the power of will; that nose, wide at the nostrils; the beard bulky, with hair disposed in masses, or rather tossed in incongruous locks—all, even to that vague, distant look, which is that of a dreamer when not softened by inspiration. It is truly Verdi, as we see him pictured in all the Italian theatres of the two hemispheres. This is, perhaps, the only work of Dantan's which is not popular, or rather which is not yet. It could scarcely be to-day, when just released from the moulder's hands. It will be to-morrow."

"To-morrow" arrived, and the first hour of its popularity was in Verdi's *salon*, where the *maestro* had united a small number of friends, principally artists:—Mad'le Adelina Patti, M. Strakosch, Mons. and Madame Fraschini, Mons. and Madame Delle Sedie, Ronconi and his daughter, Madame and Mad'le Tamberlich, and M. Achille Tamberlich, brother of the celebrated tenor; Madame Esther Fezzi, M. du Focle, the co-laborator of Mery in the poem of "Don Carlos," which Verdi is now setting to music; Mons. and Madame Leon Escudier, M. de Lauzures (or M. de Themiaes), critic of the *Patrie*; Madame Dantan and M. Dantan, the hero of the *fete*; for the inauguration of the bust and *feting* its author were the objects of this *rendezvous* at the *maestro's*. Mery alone was absent from this charming reunion. But the orator was represented by the poet. He has been immured in his room and muffled in flannels since the famous evening at the Salle Valentine, when he wished to defend Sieur Annibal, a Carthagenian citizen, accused by Maitre Frederic Thomas for not having gone to Rome. This is the result of occupying oneself with those who do not go to Rome! But Mery monopolized a large share of the evening, even though absent. The bust was placed upon the mantel-piece in the *salon*, and M. Leon Escudier requested silence for a few minutes, and then read a letter from the poet. Mery writes letters in prose sometimes—when he has a cold. This letter explained his absence, and was accompanied by some beautiful verses, which M. Escudier also read, which were loudly applauded by the audience.

A new surprise awaited us. Dantan unveiled one of the most perfect caricatures that ever issued from his studio. It was Verdi, the author of *La Forza del Destino*—half man and half lion. He was sitting at his piano, and composing; although the features of his face were much exaggerated, still a strong likeness was preserved—may Verdi pardon me saying it! The composer's hair ended in a lion's mane, and enveloped his form with its rich fur; while the lion's tail, coiled like that of a servant, struck, with its extremity, the keys of the piano. This was truly a forcible caricature.

Music scores were scattered over the piano. Upon one was written "*Il trouve a tort*," a free pronunciation of the Italian name of Verdi's *chef d'œuvre*. Dantan wrote it thus in antiphrasis to the notice which he placed lower down the socle—"*Trouver est son triomphe.*" Here is his expressive and appropriate quatrain:—

"Il a des fiers lions la griffe et la crinière;
Trouver, est son triomphe, a ce maitre hardi;
Il suit a travers champs un chemin sans ornière,
L'art fleurira toujours tant qu'il aura Verdi"

I will leave you to judge of the laughter and the manifestations of enthusiasm. One of the guests who does not pride himself upon being a poet, took a pencil and wrote upon a carte de visite the following impromptu:—

"Le lion que Dantan a petri dans l'argile,
Qui pourrait le dompter? L'homme ne l'ose pas.
D'une fee y suffit la bagnette fragile,
La fee est l'Harmonie; il le suit pas a pas."

Then he concealed the carte de visite under the socle of the caricature; probably it is there now.

One would expect that, with such artists as Adelina Patti, Fraschini, Ronconi, Delle Sedie, and Strakosch—without counting Verdi himself, who is the natural accompanist of his own house—there would be much music. But *au contraire*, the *maestro* would not consent to this. The artists had had the good taste to select Verdi's music; but he does not like to have his compositions executed in his house. However, artists take their revenge in singing Verdi's music continually elsewhere. Therefore, I witnessed that evening, for the first time, this, which I consider remarkable—great artists inviting themselves to sing, and entreating their host to listen, which he would not do. Heretofore it has been quite the contrary.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

CARSON

GOLD MINING COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK....$500,000

NUMBER OF SHARES, 50,000.

Par Value and Subscription Price, $10.

WORKING CAPITAL, $50,000.

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT,

COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER, pro tem,

J. HOPKINS TARR.

SOLICITOR,

WILLIAM L. HIRST, ESQ.

DIRECTORS,

COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS,
CHARLES S. OGDEN,
EDWIN MIDDLETON,
ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
WILLIAM BERGER.

The Land of this Company consists of about 120 Acres, in Mecklenburg county North Carolina, about 35 miles from the town of Charlotte.

On this property fifteen shafts or pits have been opened and sunk to various depths, from 10 to 85 feet, demonstrating the existence of three parallel veins of ore of about 3 feet in width and about 15 feet apart, converging to a common centre at the depth of about 150 feet, forming one immense mass or vein of ore, extending in length through the property more than half a mile. There are also on this property other veins of ore unexplored. All these ores are known as the Brown Ores, and are very rich, yielding an average of about $200 per ton in gold, the above results having been demonstrated by the rude working of the mines for several years past, the risk of investment in undeveloped property is not incurred, and by the application of modern mining and reducing machinery the Company anticipate an immediate and large return for their money.

Having an ore that readily yields $200 per ton, some estimate can be made of the value of this property. With the present imperfect system of mining, ten tons of this ore can be taken out and reduced daily from every shaft opened, at an expense not exceeding $25 per ton, leaving a net daily profit of $1750 for each shaft worked by the Company.

The large working capital reserved will enable the Company at once to procure and erect the best modern machinery for manipulating the ores, by means of which the yield will be largely increased.

These mines, whilst they produce ores richer than those of Colorado or Nevada, have many advantages over them, particularly in an abundance of fuel and cheap labor, and the facility with which they can be worked during the entire year; whilst those of Colorado and Nevada can only be worked during the warm weather.

A test assay or an average specimen of the ore from the Carson Mines was made as late as the 27th of January of the present year, as will appear from the following certificate of Professors Booth and Garrett, the Assayers of the Philadelphia Mint:—

PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1866.

DEAR SIR:—We have carefully assayed the sample of ore from "Carson Mine," North Carolina, and find it to yield ten ounces nine pennyweights of pure gold to the ton of ore. The coin value is therefore $216 62 per ton of ore. Yours, respectfully,

BOOTH & GARRETT.

DR. M. B. TAYLOR, No. 404 Walnut street, Philad.

Subscriptions to the Capital Stock will be received at the Office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street, where samples of the ore may be seen, and full information given. 2 3

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY,

REMOVED FROM N. W. CORNER SIXTEENTH AND RACE, TO

Broad Street, Above Race, East Side.

Orders respectfully solicited, and promptly attended to at the lowest market rates.

HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS.

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY.

The undersigned, feeling exceeding thankful to his many friends and customers for their very liberal patronage extended to him during the last seventeen years, and having sold his entire interest to

MESSRS. HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS,

Takes pleasure in recommending them to his former patrons, as they are gentlemen of well-known integrity and will undoubtedly maintain the reputation of the OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY, and in every way act so as to give entire satisfaction to all who may kindly favor them with their custom. Respectfully, etc.,

3 23m A. BROWN.



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BY DR. WILLIAM YOUNG.

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MARRIAGE GUIDE.—"There are more things 'twixt Heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in our philosophy."

Let no young man enter the obligations of married life without reading every page of DR. YOUNG'S MARRIAGE GUIDE; or, Every One His Own Doctor. It discloses facts that every one should be acquainted with. It contains one hundred engravings, explaining the anatomy of the human system, both male and female, with useful information that every one should know.

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We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known

MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

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STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 1 13

LEGAL NOTICES.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—TO ALL CREDITORS, Legatees, and other persons interested.

Notice is hereby given that the following named persons did, on the dates affixed to their names, file the accounts of their Administration to the estates of those persons deceased, and Guardians' and Trustees' accounts whose names are undermentioned, in the office of the Register for the Probate of Wills and granting Letters of Administration in and for the City and County of Philadelphia; and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said City and County for confirmation and allowance, on the third FRIDAY in April next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the County Court House in said city.

1866.

Feb. 23, Mary Cusack, Executrix and Trustee of WILLIAM CUSACK, deceased.
" 24, Amand Laeore, Executor of A. P. B. N. GALLET, deceased.
" 24, Sarah W. Hopkinson, Administratrix of JOSEPH HOPKINSON, M. D., deceased.
" 24, James Mc. afferty, Executor of CHARLES DEVINE, deceased.
" 24, William Purves, Guardian of ANDREW L. HILL (late a minor).
" 26, Charles Lehman, Executor of FRANCES LEHMAN, deceased.
" 26, L. A. Wollenweber, Executor of JOHN C. SCHEIDE, deceased.
" 27, John S. McMullin, Administrator c. t. a. of EVANS P. DIXON, deceased.
" 28, Rebecca McLaughlin, Administratrix of DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, deceased.
" 28, George Hail, Executor of ELIZA HAMILTON, deceased.
Mar. 1, Jacob C. White and John McKee, Executors of STEPHEN H. GLOUCESTER, deceased.
" 2, Jacob S. Knorr, Administrator of WILLIAM KNORR, deceased.
" 2, Charles S. Close, Administrator c. t. a. of SOLOMON DEMERE, deceased.
" 2, Thomas Magarge, Administrator d. b. n. of JAMES FARNSWORTH, deceased.
" 2, David Conrade, Administrator d. b. n. c. t. a. of EZEKIEL YHOST, deceased.
" 2, Samuel Norris, Executor of WILLIAM BROWN, deceased.
" 2, H. S. Moore, Administrator of R. S. MOORE, Sr. deceased.
" 3, Jane L. Simmons, Executrix of JOHN SIMMONS, deceased.
" 3, Samuel W. Roop, Executor of MARIE A. WASHINGTON, deceased.
" 3, Alexander Henry, Executor of WILLIAM NEILL, D. D., deceased.
" 5, John Crawford, Guardian of WILLIAM T. BICKING (late a minor).
" 6, Edward Vanderslice, Executor of CATHARINE SNYDER, deceased.
" 6, Charles S. Wood, Trustee of THOMAS HILL, deceased.
" 7, John Wise, Administrator of MARY GRANT, deceased.
" 7, John Toland, Administrator of MARGARET LAMB, deceased.
" 7, Henry Dirstine, Administrator of SAMUEL D. FISHER, deceased.
" 7, Edward Wanderslice, Administrator of JULIUS LEVIN, deceased.
" 7, Thomas B. McCormick, Executor (as filed by his Executrix) of EDWARD KELLY, deceased.
" 8, Elizabeth C. Late, et al., Executors of JOHN McCAWLEY, deceased.
" 8, Samuel R. Bird and Octavius A. Law, Executors of SMITH LAW, deceased.
" 8, Joseph W. Hunsicker, Administrator of BENJAMIN PARSONS, deceased.
" 8, Joseph W. Hunsicker, Administrator of JOSEPH BARNES, deceased.
" 8, Joseph W. Hunsicker, Administrator of WILLIAM TEMPLE FRANKLIN, deceased.
" 8, Joseph W. Hunsicker, Administrator of OMER TALON, deceased.
" 9, Hester Whittaker, Administratrix of WILLIAM WHITTAKER, deceased.
" 9, John Martin, Administrator of JOHN C. HOWELL, deceased.
" 9, Joseph J. Doran, Administrator c. t. a. of GEORGE GOEBEL, deceased.
" 10, Joseph J. Doran, Administrator of JOHN CONLIFFE, deceased.
" 12, William S. Williamson, Administrator of ANN CORYELL, deceased.
" 12, George W. Burton Executor of SARAH CLEMENT, deceased.
" 12, Jacob S. Miller, et al., Executors of JACOB STEINMETZ, deceased.
" 12, Alexander H. Jones, Administrator of Rev. EDWARD C. JONES, deceased.
" 12, Thomas Toman and John Davis, Executors of WILLIAM DAVIS, deceased.
" 13, Robert Lindsay and William A. Lindsay, Executors of HANNAH ASBEL, deceased.
" 14, Chapman Biddle, Administrator d. b. n. c. t. a. of JOHN P. D. MUHLENBERG, deceased.
" 15, Travis Gledhill, Administrator of JAMES GLEDHILL, deceased.
" 15, John H. Curtis, Guardian of ELIZABETH J. BARRY (late a minor).
" 15, Edward Garey and John Carew, Executors of MICHAEL H. WALSH, deceased.
" 15, Joseph Stone, Administrator of DANIEL STONE, deceased.
" 15, Thomas Robbins and Louisa Richardson, Executors of JOHN ROBINSON, deceased.
" 16, Elizabeth J. Bacon, et al., Executors of SAMUEL BACON, deceased.
" 16, Moses Graham, Executor of GEORGE W. MOORE, deceased.
" 16, John H. Curtis, Executor and Trustee of ALEXANDER TOWAR, deceased.
" 16, Samuel Vollum and George Snyder, Executors of HENRY VOLLUM, deceased.
" 17, Frederick Koons, Administrator of GEORGE T. CLAY, deceased.
" 17, George Gelbach, Administrator of MICHAEL KELLENGER, deceased.
" 17, Louisa S. Wright, Administratrix of JAMES A. WRIGHT, deceased.
" 17, William J. Exley, Administrator of WILLIAM EXLEY, deceased.
" 19, D. J. Chapman, Administrator of CHARLES KROBERGER, deceased.
" 19, William Chamberlain, Executor of ELIZABETH GIBERSON, deceased.
" 19, Catharine Richards, Administratrix of WILLIAM TOWELL, Jr., deceased.
" 20, John Meguyan, Administrator of WILLIAM MEGUGAN, deceased.
" 20, John B. Curtis, Guardian of LEWIS CARPENTER, (late a minor).
" 21, Margaret Dillon, Administratrix of WILLIAM CONLAN, deceased.
" 20, Stephen Smith and Lewis R. Seymour, Executors of SARAH ASH, deceased.
" 20, Chapman Biddle and Francis West, Administrators of GEORGE B. ALLISON, deceased.
" 21, Joseph A. Clay, Administrator of SARAH H. HAINES, deceased.
" 21, Andrew Rost and Elizabeth Thomas, Executors of JOHN ROAT, deceased.
" 22, George Ashmead, Executor of JOHN B. MOORE, deceased.
" 23, Thomas H. Mansfield and Henry R. Mansfield Administrators of ELIZABETH MANSFIELD, deceased.
" 24, Edward M. Paxson, Administrator of JACOB WOOSTER, deceased.
" 24, Trustees of JOHN NAGLEE, deceased.
" 24, William Hunt, Executor of JAMES HUNT, deceased.
" 24, Francis Hoskins, Executor of ELIZA GARRIGUES, deceased.
" 26, C. A. Van Kirk, Trustee of RUDOLPH BUCKIUS, deceased.
" 26, Emeline R. Rittenhouse, Administratrix of MARTIN R. RITTENHOUSE, deceased.
" 27, Joseph E. Butterworth and Samuel E. Rogers, Administrators of REBECCA EVANS, deceased.
" 27, Chapman Biddle, Administrator of RICHARD W. M. GRAHAM, deceased.
" 27, William H. Dickson and John Taxis, Administrators of WILLIAM T. MASON, deceased.
" 28, Jesse Comly, Administrator of JACKSON P. COMLY, deceased.
" 28, William K. Fry and Miriam Fry, Executors of LYDIA FRY, deceased.
" 28, William K. Fry and Miriam Fry, Executors of JOHN FRY, deceased.
" 28, William K. Fry, Administrator of RACHEL FRY, deceased.
" 28, Maria Ann Heilig, Administratrix of JOHN HEILIG, deceased.
" 28, A. P. Spinney, Executor of JOHN S. DYE, deceased.
" 28, Rufus Bicknell, M. D., Guardian of EMMA M. and REBECCA J. MARKS (late minors).
" 28, Horatio Gates Jones, Administrator of WILLIAM McKEE, deceased.
" 28, Lewis H. Redner, Acting Executor of CHARLES PENEVEYRE, deceased.
" 28, Eli K. Price, Administrator of RICHARD PETERS, deceased.
" 28, Thomas D. Smith and Hannah Flanegan, Executors of MARY ANN SPENCER, deceased.
" 29, Charles McKeone, Executor of JOHN McCANN, deceased.
" 26, Peter and Franklin Tarter, Executors of DAVID TARTER, deceased.
" 29, Henry Hirsch, Administrator of JACOB WEIL, deceased.
" 29, J. B. Colahan, Executor of CATHARINE DEVINE, deceased.
" 29, Israel H. Johnson Guardian and Trustee for BEALING WOOD (late a minor).
" 29, Israel H. Johnson, Executor of THOMAS S. FIELD, deceased.
" 29, Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives, etc., Executors of JANE DICKSON, deceased.
" 20, William B. Robins, Administrator of PATIENCE SLOAN, alias GALES, deceased.
" 29, William Dorsey and Israel H. Johnson, Executors of MARY DUTTON, deceased.
" 29, Joseph A. Clay, Administrator of SARAH W. FISHER, deceased.
" 29, Catharine Glover and William Green, Executors of JOSEPH GLOVER, deceased.
" 29, Richard Ludlow, Executor of MAY C. F. TAGART, deceased.
" 29, E. L. Clark and S. S. Cummings, Executors of JOHN T. RICKETTS, deceased.

3 30 6t FREDERICK M. ADAMS, Register.

ESTATE OF THE HONORABLE OSWALD THOMPSON, deceased.

Letters of Administration upon the Estate of the Honorable OSWALD THOMPSON, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Wills for the City and County of Philadelphia, all persons having claims or demands against the Estate of said decedent, are requested to make known the same, without delay, and those indebted to make payment to

JOHN CLAYTON,
Administrator,
9 16 1* No. 717 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ESTATE OF EPHRAIM GUETNEY, DECEASED, late of United States Navy.

Letters of administration having been granted to the above Estate to GEORGE GUETNEY, all persons having claims against the same will present them to his attorney, I. H. JOSEPH,
4 11 w3m* No. 271 S. THIRD Street.

COAL.

ONE TRIAL

SECURES YOUR CUSTOM.

WHITNEY & HAMILTON,

LEHIGH,

SCHUYLKILL,

AND BITUMINOUS

COAL,

No. 935 North NINTH Street,

Above Poplar, East Side. [4 7

JAMES O'BRIEN,

DEALER IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL

COAL,

BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.

Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 S. Fifth street, No. 32 S. Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 8

ROBERT P. BENDER,

COAL DEALER,

S. W. CORNER BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS

PHILADELPHIA.

None but the best WEST LEHIGH, all sizes, from the Greenwood Colliery, on hand, and for sale for CASH ONLY. [2 10 6m

Also, ENGINE, HEATER, AND FURNACE COAL

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 814 Chesnut Street,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

8 26 3rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24 5 706 CHESNUT STREET

MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI.

WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 771 South THIRD Street.

Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—

Charles C. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.
Charles H. Grafton, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Inquirer* office
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Perrine No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis, No. 323 Gaskill street.
John Woodside No. 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson No. 1108 Walter street.
R. G. Marcu, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebloff, No 731 S. Second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
P. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street.
H. C. Bartlett, No. 327 S. Second street.
L. Bates No. 665 Arch street.
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1032 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street.
T. M. Carthy, No. 109 Elfreth's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street.
M. J. Bassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Wellington, Second and Quarry streets
E. E. Thomas, No. 136 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Maginnis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. R. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—

SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure. Yours, etc.,

DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO.'S,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp, and answers will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address

WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
3 20 No. 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

RAILROAD LINES.

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD,—On and after MONDAY, February 12, two daily trains will run between Washington and Lynchburg, connecting at Gordonsville with Virginia Central Railroad trains to and from Richmond, as follows:—

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily (Sunday excepted), at 6·45 A. M., and arrive at Lynchburg at 5·45 P. M.

Leave Lynchburg at 7 A. M. and arrive at Washington at 5·26 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily (including Sunday) at 6·05 P. M. and arrive at Lynchburg at 6·00 A. M.

Leave Lynchburg at 6·30 P. M. and arrive at Washington at 6·10 A. M.

Both trains making close connections at Lynchburg for all points South and Southwest, and at Washington for North and Northwest.

First-class sleeping cars will be attached to the night trains.

The road is attractive, not only for its comfortable accommodations, but for the fact that it passes the now historic localities of Fairfax, Bull Run, Manassas, Bristoe, Catlett's, Rappahannock, Culpeper, Orange, and Gordonsville, places of unperishable interest in the popular mind.

Through tickets to all points South and Southwest may be had in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and at the offices of the road in Washington Alexandria. JW. H. McCAFFERTY,
General Superintendent.

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps; it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them, they cost but ten cents. No. 203 RACE street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 25 cents. 3 19

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING MAIL.

At 8 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc. etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc., and with Catawissa Railroad trains for Milton, Williamsport, Elmira, Buffalo, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 9·35 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 A. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 7·25 A. M. and Pottsville at 8·30 A. M. arriving in Philadelphia at 12·45 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 1·45 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 7·05 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·35 A. M. and Harrisburg at 9·00 P. M. Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon, for Reading and all stations. Leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M. and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 8·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7·05 A. M. and 12·50 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1 A. M. and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·45 A. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·52 A. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 1·45 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45 and 11 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·45 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 4·00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH street Philadelphia, or to G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half rate.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and all the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M. 8 15

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's lines

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK

and way places, from Walnut street wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:— FARE

At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation.... $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express... 3·00
At 2 P. M. via Camden and Amboy Express..... 2·25
At 12 M. (noon) and 8 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation (Freight and Passenger).... 2·25
At 6 and 11·30 P. M. via Camden and Amboy Accommodation (Freight and Passenger), 1st class ticket..... 2·25
2d Class Ticket..... 1·50
At 6 and 10 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton and Vincentown; at 6 A. M., and 2 P. M. for Freehold.
At 6 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown etc. The 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—

At 11·15 A. M., 4·30 and 6·45 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express..... $3·00
At 12 P. M. (Night) via Kensington and Jersey City Express..... 2·25
The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.
At 7·30 and 11·15 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5 and 6·45 P. M., and 12 Midnight, for Brist

RECENT ROBBERIES.

The Million and a Half Affair—Arrest of the Supposed Madison Avenue Thieves—Pursuit and Arrest of an Absconding French Cashier—The Latest Burglaries and Robberies, Etc. Etc.

From the New York Papers of to-day.

The Madison Avenue Road Rob'ery.

ARREST OF THE REPUTED THIEVES—NEARLY TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS OF THE STOLEN SECURITIES RECOVERED.

Some further developments in the case of the $160,000 in Treasury notes, railroad and other securities stolen from the residence of Mr. John P. Moore, No 110 Madison avenue, on the night of the 26d ultimo, as previously reported in the *Herald*, were made yesterday afternoon at the Tombs Police Court before Justice Dowling. It appears that on Saturday last two men, giving their names as Lewis Clark and Charles Dennis, called upon a gentleman living in the upper part of the city, and offered to sell him sundry coupon bonds, which, after examination, he was satisfied were a portion of those stolen from Mr. Moore, of Madison avenue, on the night in question.

This gentleman (whose name by request of the authorities it is deemed judicious to withhold for the present) gave information to Young, of the detective force, who took immediate steps with the view of securing the parties offering the bonds. Yesterday afternoon Captain Young, assisted by Detectives Elder, McCord, Radford, and Kelso, succeeded in arresting Clark and Dennis, and also in recuring $19,450 of the bonds of Mr. Moore. The gentleman to whom the bonds were offered identified those recovered as the ones he saw in possession of the prisoners, and Mr Moore also identified the securities. Mr. Moore appeared before the magistrate and made an affidavit against the prisoners, charging them with stealing $160,000 from him Clark and Dennis, alias "Terry" Dennis, are men well known to the detectives as experts in their line of business, and their appearance indicates that they are shrewd and cunning men.

It has been learned that one of them entered the house of Mr. Moore with false keys and stole the box containing the treasure, while the other one remained on guard in front of the dwelling for the purpose of giving the alarm in case of danger. The accused parties utterly refuse to make any confessions which are calculated to result in the recovery of more of the stolen money and securities. Of the amount stolen only $54,000 were in available Government securities

Justice Dowling committed the prisoners to await a further examination. Captain Young and the members of his force are exercising their skill and ingenuity to the fullest extent towards recovering the remaining portion of the treasure stolen from Mr. Moore.

The Bonded Warehouse Burglary.

ONE OF THE ALLEGED BURGLARS IN THE GREENWICH STREET AFFAIR ARRESTED.

For the last two or three days Captain Petty, of the Fifth precinct, and Officer Edward A. Joyce, of his force, have been busily engaged in working up the case of burglary at the bonded warehouse of Messrs. Boecher & Devoe, No. 18 Greenwich street, a few nights since. Early on the morning of the 9th instant officer Joyce saw a man, giving his name as James Fitzjohn, having in his possession a bag which he was endeavoring to lift from a Tenth avenue car, near the foot of Desbrosses street. The bag was so heavy, however, that Fitzjohn could not manage it, and the officer volunteered to assist him. During a conversation that ensued between them Fitzjohn was suspected, and on being questioned, stated to Officer Joyce that the bag contained pieces of silk which had been given to him by a man on pier No. 2 North river. Both Fitzjohn and the bag were then taken to the Leonard Street Police station, and on examining the bag it was found to contain eight pieces of silk, valued at about $1700. These silks were subsequently identified by Mr. Nathaniel Donnells, manager of the silk department in the store of Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co., as a portion of the $4000 worth of silks stolen from the bonded warehouse No. 18 Greenwich street. While under arrest in the Station House, Fitzjohn confessed to Captain Petty that he and two accomplices forced an entrance to the warehouse after ten o'clock on Sunday night, and stole twenty-three pieces of silk, which subsequently proved to be one to A. T. Stewart. The prisoner declined telling the names and whereabouts of his confederates in the burglary, and says he cannot tell what has been done with the remainder of the stolen silks. Justice Dowling committed Fitzjohn to the Tombs for trial without bail. He is twenty-four years of age, was born in New York and lives at No. 42 West street. The prisoner stated to Captain Petty that there is not a bonded warehouse in the city to which he cannot easily force an entrance, and says he wants no easier job to do.

"Hod Annis" Discharged on a Writ of Habeas Corpus—The Stolen Bonds Not Recovered.

From the Boston Herald, April 12.

The circumstances, as published, attendant upon the arrest of Horace Annis by Marshal Westcott, of Newburyport, about two weeks ago, on suspicion of having been engaged in the robbing of Darius L. Lord, of New York, of $1,500,000 in bonds, must yet be fresh in the minds of our readers. The whereabouts of Annis has been a question difficult to answer, except by the officers in whose hands the affair has been placed. By many it was supposed Annis had been taken to New York by Captain Young, of the New York detective force; by others that he had been discharged, and the affair settled by his refunding a moiety of the amount stolen.

All these conjectures were erroneous, as Annis, when he was delivered into the custody of Captain Young by Marshal Westcott, promised to accompany him to New York peaceably, but upon his arrival in Boston refused to go further, and agreed to remain in charge of Chief Kurtz, while Captain Young proceeded to New York to obtain the legal means whereby Annis could be removed to that city. Therefore, since the 4th of April Annis has been in the custody of the Chief of Police of this city.

Last Tuesday S. E Floyd, Esq., obtained a writ of habeas corpus, and the same was served upon Chief Kurtz, ordering him to appear before the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, and bring the body of Horace Annis, and show why he held Annis in custody. In answer to this summons, the Chief appeared before Justice Chapman yesterday afternoon with Annis.

Mr. Floyd read the petition for the discharge of Annis, as he had been held in custody seven days without warrant or authority.

The answer returned by the Chief was that, on the 4th of April, Annis, by request of Captain Young, was taken into custody by the Chief until a complaint could be obtained from New York. Captain Young proceeded to New York, but no complaint was issued against Annis, and a day or two ago the Chief received a telegram from the Captain to hold on to Annis for a few days longer, for prudential reasons, and all would be well. The Chief also said that on the 9th of April he intended to apply for a complaint against Annis as a fugitive from justice, and should have done so had it not been that Annis had promised to remain in his (Kurtz's) custody until the necessary executive papers could be obtained from New York for his removal.

The Chief was about to state further facts in regard to the holding of Annis, when the Court interrupted him, and ordered Annis to be discharged from custody, as, in the opinion of the Court, no legal reasons had been assigned why Annis was held.

The Chief and other officers connected with the affair, we understand, say Annis never had one dollar of the stolen bonds, and that only $217,000 of the same has been recovered.

An Absconding Cashier.

HE IS ALLEGED TO HAVE STOLEN SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND FRANCS FROM THE BANK OF FRANCE—HIS ARRIVAL, WANDERINGS AND CAPTURE IN THIS COUNTRY.

Surean Lamirande, a gentlemanly looking Frenchman, about thirty-eight years of age, is now confined in Ludlow street jail, charged with having robbed the Bank of France of about 700,000 francs. The accused was the cashier of the Poitiers branch of the Bank of France, and during the time he held that position he is alleged to have appropriated the above mentioned sum. No particulars of his operations have yet been made public; but in what manner the money was disposed of may be inferred from the fact that 10,000 francs are reported to have been recovered from his mistress.

The prisoner made his escape to this country and landed at Portland, Maine; from there he proceeded to Quebec, and afterwards he made his way to this city, and put up at the Metropolitan Hotel on Monday last, where he was captured. A French detective followed him across the Atlantic and traced him to this city, rendering efficient aid in effecting his capture.

The accused will be examined before United States Commissioner Betts on Saturday morning next, when an application for his return under the Extradition treaty will be made by Messrs. Coudert Brothers, who have been engaged to represent the French Government.

PURSUIT OF THE RUNAWAY CASHIER TO AMERICA.

From the Gazette de France, March 25.

The Directors of the Bank of France have just sent to the United States, in pursuit of the cashier of their Poitiers branch, the two police agents who formerly succeeded in capturing there Carpentier, who stole so many shares from the Northern Railway Company. The deficit at Poitiers is now found to amount to 700,000 francs, of which sum 10,000 francs have been recovered from a mistress of the fugitive.

FLIGHT OF A GERMAN BANKER.

From Galignani's Messenger, March 26.

The local journals state that M. Widemann, banker at Guebwiller (Bas Rhin) and director of the Comptoir d'Escompte of that place, has taken to flight. He has, they say, been declared a fraudulent bankrupt, and seals have been placed on the bank and on all his effects. He appears, says the *Courrier du Bas Rhin*, to have taken with him negotiable securities for 50,000 francs.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS.—The officers elect of Fredonia Encampment, No. 36, I. O. of O. F., were installed last evening at the Hall, Sixth and Cresson streets, in due form. The ceremonies were conducted by John B. Springer, M. W. Grand Chief Patriarch of the Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania, assisted by Francis S. Rea, M. W. Grand High Priest, and Peter B. Long, M. W. Grand Warden. The following are the names of those inducted into office:—Henry York, C. P.; John Christy, H. P.; D. W. Slack, S. W.; Charles A. Randall, J. W.; J. W. Shallcross, Scribe; Franklin Butler, Treasurer. Fredonia Encampment has nearly two hundred and fifty members, and possesses a fund of about $8000—most of which is securely and profitably invested—and the organization is in a very flourishing condition.

FRANKFORD AFFAIRS.—Odd Fellows' Hall was crowded last evening to witness a match game at billiards between the well-known Philadelphia expert, Charles G. Farr, and Dan. Daigle. The game was a close and highly exciting one. An admirable run of fifty-one of the two reds by Farr, at the termination of the game, brought him out successful by thirty-eight points. Average, Farr, 12·50; Daigel, 11·45. Game, 500 points, caroms. Referee, Mr. Mirkle. Time, one hour and twenty-five minutes—being the quickest time of 500 points on record.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S FAIR, NATIONAL GUARDS' HALL.—The voting for a Hose Carriage as it now stands:—Vigilant, 825; Columbia Hose, 292; Fairmount Engine, No. 32, 30; Assistance, 30; Hibernia, 18; Reliance, 2; South Penn, 1; Northern Liberties Engine, No. 1, 2; Moyamensing, 2; Humane, 4; Diligent, 1; Robert Morris, 1.

JEWELRY.—We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. Clark & Biddle, Jewellers, No. 712 Chesnut street. They offer their large stock at a discount corresponding to the decline in gold.

TO CLOTHIERS.—Our purchases for this season having been delayed, waiting the expected decline in goods, we have now on hand the largest and best-assorted stock of Clothing in Philadelphia, purchased for *cash exclusively, at the very lowest rates of the season*, which enables us to realize a fair profit and sell at prices less than the cost of same goods in most other establishments. We can supply clothiers doing a fine city trade, with goods adapted to their sales, at prices so much lower than the cost of their present stocks, that, by making an average of the whole, they will be enabled to dispose of their goods at prices covering the average cost, and even paying a profit.

BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No 518 MARKET STREET.

THE LATEST FASHION.—

Of course, the coming of the Spring,
Does always some new fashion bring.
So we inquire,
If you've yet seen the latest style?
Some praise it much, and others smile,
More than admire.
It looks—you'll see exactly how,
And to the cream of fashion bow,
Shown in attire
That Tower Hall is selling now!

We have—

All-wool Fancy Cassimere Coats, as low as....$5 00
" " " Pants " 4 00
" " " Vests " 2 50
Making an entire all-wool fancy suit for.....$11 50
All-wool black Sack Coats as low as.....$11 00
" " Cassimere Pants " 5 00
" " Cloth Vests " 4 00
Making an entire all-wool black suit for..... 20 00

All-wool good style Fancy Cassimere Suits, to match, for $14·50.

Astonishing as these prices may seem, compared with those to which we have been accustomed for several years, they are *not fictitious—we have the goods in quantities, at the prices mentioned.* We make no no trash—they are all serviceable goods. Advancing from these rates we have goods of all grades, up to the very finest fabrics, comprising *by far* the largest and most complete assortment of Clothing in Philadelphia (men's, youths', and boys'), surpassed by none, and equalled by few, in style, make, and fit, at prices guaranteed to be lower than the lowest elsewhere, or the money refunded.

BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

EVERYBODY SHOULD PRACTISE ECONOMY IN ALL THINGS.—One dollar expended now in purchasing a bottle of Jayne's Expectorant by those troubled with a slight Cough or Hoarseness, or Sore Throat, may save the expense of a doctor's bill. A neglected Cough often ends in Consumption. A slight inflammation of the lining of the wind tubes, the usual symptoms of which are a Sore Throat and a Pain in the Breast, will soon lead, through want of attention, to Bronchitis. A day's delay may entail months of suffering. Let the afflicted try at once Jayne's Expectorant. It is a standard remedy, and its curative properties have been tested by thousands of persons who have recovered their health by its use.

Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

THE DRUG BUSINESS.—There is no business of branch of trade in which skill, knowledge, and enterprise are more essential, than in the drug business; nor is there any branch of human industry in which more charlatanism and imposture prevail. It is therefore to the interest of the public carefully to discriminate between the true and the false druggist. This can easily be done by a simple practical application of that rule which is as true in matters of business, as morals "by their fruits (or results) you shall know them." Judged by this rule, Helmbold is a true druggist, and those well-known medicines known as "Helmbold' Preparations" are legitimate remedies. These latter have been before the public prominently for many years, and have been almost universally successful; the Extract of Buchu especially, has secured the public confidence. For its appropriate diseases it is without a rival. The certificates to its usefulness embrace many thousands of names; but the fact that after the trial of so many years, Helmbold's Preparations are in as great a demand as ever, or even greater, is the best possible proof of their legitimate merit.

The Principal Depots for their sale is at Helmbold's New Store, next the Metropolitan Hotel, N. Y., and No. 104 S. Tenth street, Philadelphia.

NEW DRESS-MAKING ESTABLISHMENT.—At the urgent solicitation of numerous valued patrons, we have opened a department for Ladies' Dress-making, with suitable reception rooms for the fitting, etc., where we are now prepared to execute all orders in the best and latest European style, with the utmost promptness.

Ladies need fear no disappointment in regard to their orders being delivered punctually at the time promised.

J. W. PROCTOR & Co.,
No. 920 Chesnut street.

UPHOLSTERY.—Get Patten to do your Upholstery work. No. 408 Chesnut street.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third street.

THE FRENCH EXPOSITION—

The Paris show intends to keep
Small and large monsters of the deep
In vast aquarium of glass,
Where mighty things will come to pass;
In mimic caves full many a freak
The fish will play at "hide and seek,"
And happy families each day
Sport in a piscatorial way;
Even, perhaps, the furtive shark
Eat his fresh codfish and "keep dark,"
Or, flashing his terrific tail,
Bite a choice tit-bit off the whale.
All fish that swim beneath the sun,
Will there hold Congress and have fun;
The star fish will, no doubt, be there—
The "STAR" *will not attend the fair*,
But stay at home to flood the land
With FASHION'S light from its old "stand,"
Perry & Co., it's very clear,
Have EXPOSITION enough *here!*
A stranger would at once declare
They hold a daily kind of fair,
Where of *cheap, tasty* SPRING ARRAY
They make a lavish display!
Even in Paris (spot divine)
The "STAR" will (*through its garments*) shine;
And though the "STAR" won't grace the fair
Be sure its DRESS will DAZZLE there!

The prices paid for the fashionable Clothing at the "STAR" are lower than clothing of equal quality can be obtained for in any other establishment in this city, of which all can readily satisfy themselves by a personal examination of our stock. We have just received a fresh invoice of Fancy Cassimeres, foreign and domestic, for our custom department, which is conducted by superior artists.

STAR CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
LOW PRICES AND FASHIONABLE GOODS,
No. 609 CHESNUT STREET, SIGN OF STAR,
PERRY & Co.

A PARISIAN correspondent of the Philadelphia *Home Weekly* tells of a poor little milliner who found an English nobleman's pocket-book with 50 000 francs in it. She restored it intact, and the *noble-man* rewarded her by promising to speak well of her shop. To have oneself or his business spoken well of is certainly desirable, but in this case it was hardly a recompense. What shall we say of the continued praise sounded abroad of the One-Price Clothing House of Charles Stokes & Co., under the Continental?

COUGHS.—The administration of medicinal preparations in the form of a *lozenge* is of all modes the most eligible and convenient, more especially as regards a Cough remedy. *"Brown's Bronchial Troches,"* or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation which induces coughing, giving instant relief in Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Influenza, and Consumptive and Asthmatic complaints.

SPRING FASHIONS FOR CHILDREN.—M. Shoemaker & Co., Nos. 4 and 6 N. Eighth street, are now opening a splendid assortment of CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, in the latest Paris styles, unsurpassed for elegance of workmanship and material. The public is invited to call and examine.

SEE Patten's Dollar Shades, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

VERANDAH AWNINGS.—Order them at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

AUCTION CURTAINS.—Don't fail to see them, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

7-30's.
5-20's, 10-40's. 1881's.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
GOLD AND SILVER. BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
DREXEL & Co., No. 34 S. Third street.

5-20 COUPONS, DUE MAY 1ST,
WANTED BY DREXEL & Co.,
No 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.

MARRIED.

KENNEDY—GRIEVES.—On the 11th instant, by the Rev. J. Sanders Reed, Mr. WILLIAM C. KENNEDY to Miss CHRISTIANNA D. GRIEVES, both of this city.

PHILLIPS—KILLION—On the 11th instant, at No 861 N. Broad street, by Rev. A. Manship, Mr. GEORGE R. PHILLIPS to Miss SARAH J. KILLION, both of this city.

DIED.

DOULE.—On the morning of April 13, 1866, Mrs. ANN DOULE, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1010 Coates street, on Monday, the 16th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M.

HUEY.—On Wednesday, the 11th instant, MARY V. HUEY, wife of Robert Huey, in the 26th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 2210 Shippen street, on Saturday, the 14th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

MONROE.—On the 11th instant, JOHN MONROE, Jr., aged 37 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, Philip Monroe, Fifty-first street and Westminster avenue, near Cathedral Cemetery, on Saturday morning at 9 o'clock.

SHARP.—On the 11th instant, GEORGE W. SHARP, Sr., son of Mary and the late William W. Sharp, aged 44 years, 1 month, and 2 days.

The relatives and friends, also the Jefferson Lodge, No. 12, I. O. of O. F., and Fame Council, No. 15, O. of U. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1224 Marlborough street, above Girard avenue, on Sunday, the 15th instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to St. John's Vault.

STINGER.—On the morning of the 11th instant, Miss REBECCA STINGER.

Her relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 445 N. Seventh street, on Saturday morning, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Laurel Hill.

THREE QUARTS OF LINSEED OIL MIXED with a box of Stead's Elastic Roofing Cement (costing $1) will make enough paint to coat 100 square feet of metallic roofing, which it will protect from corrosion far better than ordinary paint. So say those in the New England States who have used it for six years. Sold by the Agents,
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

EYE PROTECTORS, FOR GUARDING THE eyes from cinders, dust, etc., while travelling on railroads or otherwise, for sale at the Hardware store of
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

WHY GRUMBLE AND GROWL OVER YOUR dull scissors, when a few draws over the Patent Scissors Sharpener would put them in good cutting order? For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.

It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior tonic, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. I. JORDAN,
No. 220 PEAR Street.
Champagne Cider by the dozen, bottled, or by the barrel 2 14s

THE FLORENCE
LOCK AND KNOT STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,

Are the best and the only family machines warranted to give entire satisfaction, or money returned.

SALESROOMS,
No. 630 CHESNUT STREET

N. B. All kinds of fine Sewing and Stitching promptly done in the neatest manner.

Operators taught on the Florence, without charge, at the office. 3 5 1

PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC
IRON BEDSTEADS, AND WIRE WORK,
In variety, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
3 29 6m8p No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

THE CHOLERA

Deprived of its Horrors by Purifying and Enriching the Blood.

NOW IS THE TIME TO USE A PREVENTIVE.

There is None Equal to Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla.

THE CHOLERA
Is defective vitalization of the *blood*, and when the blood loses its
LIFE GIVING POWER,
it causes relaxation of the contractile power of the *blood vessels* of the *body*, and the intestines open their myriad *blood vessels*, and all the albuminous or flesh-making material passes off from the bowels.
PURE AND HEALTHY BLOOD RESISTS DISEASE,
And while there may be no occasion for *alarm*, those of *impure blood* are most liable to suffer.

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IN THE SPRING MONTHS the system naturally undergoes a change, and HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA is an assistant of the greatest value.
GIVING BLOOM TO THE PALLID CHEEK
AND
BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

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IT ERADICATES ERUPTIVE and ULCERATIVE DISEASES of the THROAT, NOSE, EYES, EYELIDS, SCALP and SKIN, which so disfigure the appearance, PURGING the evil effects of mercury and removing all taints the remnants of DISEASE hereditary or otherwise, and is taken by ADULTS and CHILDREN with perfect SAFETY.

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Not a few of the worst disorders that affect mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect Helmbold's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood.

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Scrofulous, mercurial, and syphilitic diseases destroy whatever part they may attack. Thousands die annually from protracted diseases or this class, and from the abuse of mercury. Visit any hospital, asylum and prisons, and satisfy yourself of the truthfulness of this assertion. The system best resists the inroads of these diseases by a judicious combination of Tonics.

Helmbold's highly concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla is a Tonic of the greatest value—arresting the most inveterate disease after the glands are destroyed, and the bones already affected. This is the testimony of thousands who have used and prescribed it for the last 16 years.

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AN INTERESTING LETTER is published in the Medico-Chirurgical Review, on the subject of the extract of Sarsaparilla in venereal affections, by Benjamin Travers, F. R. S., etc. Speaking of Syphilis, and diseases arising from the excess of mercury, he states, "*That no remedy is equal to the extract of Sarsaparilla; its power is extraordinary, more so than any other drug I am acquainted with. It is in the strictest sense a tonic, with this invaluable attribute, that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken and yet so irritable as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable or injurious.*"

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TWO TABLESPOONSFUL of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made. The decoction is exceeding troublesome, as it is necessary to prepare it fresh every day, and the syrup is still more objectionable, as it is weaker than the decoction; for a fluid saturated with sugar is susceptible of holding in solution much less extractive matter than water alone, and the syrup is otherwise objectionable for the patient is frequently nauseated, and his stomach solicited, by the large proportion of sugar he is obliged to take with each dose of Sarsaparilla, and which is of no use whatever, except to keep the decoction from spoiling. Here the advantages and superiority of the Fluid Extract in a comparative view are strikingly manifest.

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Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Kidney Disease.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Rheumatism
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Urinary Diseases.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Gravel.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Strictures.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Dropsy.

For the diseases named above and for Weaknesses and Pains in the Back, Female Complaints and Disorders arising from excesses of any kind, it is invaluable.

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THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the State HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the and, as well as in private practice, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Principal Depot. HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
No. 594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
AND No. 104 S. TENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Sold by Druggists everywhere.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. 3 14

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

Wonderful Scientific Discovery.

DR. S. W. BECKWITH'S
ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 1220 WALNUT STREET,

For the Treatment of Acute and Chronic Diseases.

Electrical investigation has proved that the human body acts on the principle of the galvanic battery. The brain, mucous and serous membranes, the skin, tissues, and fluids, constitute the negative and positive forces. Every action, whether mental or physical, is the result of these antagonistic forces. Digestion, respiration, circulation, secretion, and excretion are due solely to Electrical influence. There is a polar action established throughout the nervous system which connects with every part of the body, establishing and preserving a proper balance of the electrical element, which constitutes health, and a disturbance of which causes disease. There are strictly but two conditions of disease—one of inflammation, or positive; the other weak, debilitated negative; and as Electricity contains these two conditions in the action of the positive and negative currents, all we have to do is to neutralize the disease and restore proper healthy action.

We do not wish to convey the impression that we cure all diseases in all conditions. We cannot cure consumption after the lungs are all destroyed; yet we do assert, and are prepared to practically demonstrate, that hundreds of cases of almost every form of chronic diseases, pronounced incurable by the best medical practitioners of the country, have been radically CURED, some of them in an incredibly short time, by our Electrical treatment. Its great superiority over other practice in the cure of disease is also attested in the fact that, within the past five years, over FOURTEEN THOUSAND patients have been treated at this office, suffering from almost every form and condition of disease common to humanity, and in nearly all cases a benefit or perfect cure has been effected. Palsy, deafness, blindness, rheumatism, dyspepsia, cancer, and all the old knotty diseases that are a physician's curse, as it proves his inability to eradicate, are by our scientific method comparatively easy of cure. Specimens of tumors of large growth extracted by means of Electricity alone, without pain, without the use of the knife, ligatures, or any other means, may be seen at our office by those interested. Therefore, with these FACTS to prove our theory and treatment of disease, we are willing to undertake any of the following diseases, with every hope and prospect of success, with very many others not here enumerated:—

1. DISEASES OF THE BRAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM.—Epilepsy, Chorea, or St Vitus' Dance, Paralysis (Hemiplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Lock-Jaw etc

2. ORGANS AND TISSUES CONNECTED WITH THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.—Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hæmorrhoides or Piles, Biliousness, Flatulent and Painful Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.

3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS.—Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma (when not caused by organic diseases of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pleurodynia, or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.

4. FIBROUS AND MUSCULAR SYSTEM.—Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors.

5. URINARY AND GENITAL ORGANS.—Gravel, Diabetes, and Kidney Complaints, Impotence and Seminal Weakness. The latter complaints never fail to yield rapidly to this treatment.

6. DISEASES PECULIAR TO FEMALES.—Uterus Complaints, involving a malposition, as Prolapsus Antroversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections of the Womb and Ovaries.

TO LADIES we can recommend this treatment as one of UNPARALLELED SUCCESS. Almost innumerable cases have come under treatment at our office who can testify to the fact. Mrs. BECKWITH has entire charge of the Ladies' Department, and all delicacy will be used towards those who entrust themselves to her care. In female diseases, as mentioned in the above list, with others not mentioned, she has had a large experience, and can confidently promise the most gratifying results.

TO THE AFFLICTED.—The treatment is mild and gentle, producing no shock or unpleasant sensation whatever. Our professional intercourse with the afflicted will ever be characterized by perfect candor and honesty, and those whose complaints are incurable, or do not admit of amelioration will be frankly told so, and not accepted for treatment. It matters not what may be your complaint or how long you may have suffered, or how much, or what course of treatment you may have been subjected to, or what disappointments you may have experienced, if the system is not worn out—if sufficient vitality remains for reaction—there is a fair prospect of recovery.

REFERENCES.—The diseased and all interested are referred to the following-named gentlemen, who have been treated and witnessed our treatment, on others, at No. 1220 WALNUT Street.

A. J. Pleasonton, Brigadier-General, No. 916 Spruce street; W. B. Smith, iron founder, No. 1022 Hanover street; George Douglass, Local Express Company, Fifth street above Chesnut; J. W. Bradley, publisher, No. 8 N. Fourth street; Robert Work, No. 31 N. Third street; Colonel T. W. Sweeney, Assessor Second District, Philadelphia, Walnut street, below Eighth; George Evans (Evans & Hassall) military goods, Arch street, below Fifth; Mr Pe.ouze, type founder, Third and Chesnut streets; Ed. McLane, manufacturer cotton goods—all of this city; A. Pleasonton, Brigadier-General, St. Louis, Mo.; Jacob Vandegrift, Odessa, Del.; R. A. Semple, spool cotton manufacturer, Mount Holly N. J., with very many others.

Physicians or students desiring to have instruction in the correct application of electricity for the cure of diseases can apply at the office.

Consultation free. Descriptive circulars of cures effected, with numerous references, can be had by application at the office.

All letters addressed to
DR. S. W. BECKWITH,
No. 1220 WALNUT Street,
4 12 thsm 2m8p Philadelphia.

ROGERS'
FRAGRANT ODONTOLINE,
FOR
CLEANSING AND PRESERVING
THE TEETH.

Removes all substances destructive to the teeth, prevents discoloration and the accumulation of Tartar, and a spongy relaxed condition of the Gums, imparting a pleasant and refreshing fragrant taste to the mouth.

Guaranteed to contain no acid, or any substance that will injure or destroy the teeth.

Its cleansing and healthful properties are certified to by prominent Dentists throughout the country.

Sold by Druggists, Fancy Goods Dealers and Perfumers, and at Depot, No. 85 LIBERTY Street, New York.

Ask for ROGERS' FRAGRANT ODONTOLINE, and take no other.

JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN.
3 20 tuths13trp WHOLESALE AGENTS.

SPRING FASHIONS FOR CHILDREN.

M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,
Nos. 4 and 6 North EIGHTH Street,
ARE NOW OPENING A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
IN THE LATEST PARIS STYLES,
Unsurpassed for elegance of workmanship and material.
[3 26 mwslm4p
The public are invited to call and examine.

HOWELL & BOURKE,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
PAPER HANGINGS
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
N. E CORNER
FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS
PHILADELPHIA.